INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,064 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1976 Established 1887

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, mostly showers. Temp. 23-16 (73-61). Saturday, ... possible showers. LONDON: Friday, sunny ... 23-16 (73-61). Saturday, sunny, possible ... CHANNEL: Mostly ... ROME: Friday, ... Temp. 32-19 (90-66). NEW YORK: Friday, ... Temp. 29-19 (84-66).

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Mobutu Discredited by Zaire Woes

Failing Economy, Intervention in Angola Are Factors

By Jonathan C. Randal

KINSHASA, Zaire, July 8 (WP).—One winter morning, a European resident of Kinshasa woke to find his Zairean cook jumping with joy.

"The President is through—there's been a coup d'etat," the servant exulted, "finally we will have enough to eat."

The servant proved to be wrong. The shots he heard had been for a revolution in fact were fired by troops searching for escapees from a Kinshasa prison. But his reaction within the privacy of his employer's house typified the mood.

More than 10 years after he seized power—much to the relief of his fellow citizens sickened by the former Belgian Congo's first five years of almost constant civil war—President Mobutu Sese Seko is an increasingly lonely and discredited figure.

His strongest card is his reputation as the man who ended the chaos of those early years of independence.

A common attitude is that summed up by a disenchanted taxi driver, who said: "We might as well keep him because the next man almost certainly won't be any better."

Returned to Fold

That, too, seems a view shared by the Ford administration, eager to shore up an old ally recently returned to the fold after disastrous radical economic measures apparently inspired by official trips to North Korea and China.

Mr. Mobutu's failing popularity is a function of the normal attrition of power coupled with a major political and military setback—his intervention in Angola—and the economic mess born of neglect, falling copper prices and wasteful prestige expenditure.

In a speech in May, Mr. Mobutu said, "Let's make an effort to get away from the mentality that we used to have during the colonial period. We are an independent people. Forget about the golden days that you used to have during the Belgian presence here. . ."

Zaireans cannot be blamed for indulging in selective nostalgia. Once the most prosperous colony in black Africa, Zaire has returned to a subsistence economy in many regions.

Mr. Mobutu completed the effect of natural neglect since 1960 by forcing out the Greek, Portuguese and Pakistani traders who had kept the marketing and distribution system functioning.

Farmers no longer can get their produce to market over washed-out roads; they no longer are able to buy printed textiles, kerosene and other staples; they have either stopped planting for want of incentives or have taken to smuggling their produce abroad. Coffee, tea, gold and diamonds are among Zaire's riches which now show up as exports to neighboring countries.

The telephone service in Kinshasa has become so precarious that the regime's inner circle communicates by walkie-talkie, the ultimate status symbol. In private firms, shortwave radio has replaced telephone, telegram and telex as the only sure communications medium in the second largest country south of the Sahara.

Mr. Mobutu has blamed others for his troubles and, to be sure, the civil service has undergone a steady erosion.

"In what other country in the world have you seen the whole population in business," he complained. "Some work for the government and still run a shop and don't pay taxes."

"Everybody is saying prices have gone up. What is Mobutu doing? The roads are in bad shape. What's Mobutu doing? Not enough buses in town? Don't look at Mobutu because Mobutu is working 24 hours a day," he said.

So difficult has it become for many Zaireans to make

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

Portugal Restricts Workers In Firms

LISBON, July 8 (AP).—The government put strict limits on worker control of businesses today and immediately received protests from Communist-controlled unions.

A communiqué on the limits was issued after the final scheduled "provisional Cabinet" meeting before formation of a government based on recent legislative elections.

The declaration barred workers' commissions from "interfering with or compromising the normal activities of a business."

It also prohibited the workers from "interfering with the functions of governing bodies or the hierarchies of firms."

The measures placed a conservative interpretation on the country's new and Socialist-influenced Constitution, which guarantees "the right of workers to create workers' commissions . . . to intervene democratically in the life of a firm . . . to mobilize it for the revolutionary process."

In a statement released immediately after the Cabinet communiqué, the Communist-dominated Intersindical labor federation accused the government of "limiting the rights of workers with a view toward making worker control ineffective and allowing capitalist recuperation in violation of the Constitution."

'Single Organization'

In the months following the April, 1974, military overthrow of the rightist dictatorship, the well-organized Communist party gained control over most labor unions and pushed the Intersindical as a "single organization" representing all Portuguese workers.

But after defeat of a Communist-linked military uprising seven months ago, the country has swung back to the center and the Intersindical has lost ground to the Socialist party and the moderate Popular Democratic party among the workers.

Also immediately after the 1974 coup, many businesses were taken over by workers' commissions. But according to the most recent figures, only about 350 industrial concerns of 45,000 nationwide remain under full worker control.

In addition to a loss of strength in the unions, the Communist party also suffered a defeat in presidential elections late last month.

'Relative Setback'

In a communiqué published in the party organ Avante today, the Central Committee acknowledged that the party had suffered a "relative setback" in the presidential balloting and had lost several hundred thousand votes to a far-left candidate, Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.

Maj. Carvalho finished second with 16.5 per cent of the vote, while the Communist candidate, Octavio Pato, received 7.6 per cent. The winner was Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, with 61.5 per cent.

But the Communist communiqué claimed that the party "continues to be a great and well-organized force with dedicated militants and great influence among the masses." It expressed confidence that those voters who had drifted to Maj. Carvalho since April's legislative elections, when the Communists received 14.6 per cent of the vote, would "support and vote for the Communist party" in the future.

United Press International.

AT LONG LAST—Happy, but wet commuters run for shelter at Frankfurt's Central Railway Station yesterday during first rainfall since drought started on June 1. Additional details on Europe's longest heat wave appear on Page 5.

600 Slain In Lebanon As Fighting Intensifies

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, July 8.—Rightists and leftists fought more than 20 battles in Beirut and the central mountains today in a further escalation of fighting that followed the collapse of another Arab peace mission.

Nearly 600 persons were killed and 1,100 wounded in 24 hours, hospital and militia sources said—the highest daily casualty toll of the 15-month-long civil war.

Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud ended a weeklong effort to patch up another truce and left here for Damascus today. He departed less than 24 hours after Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad returned to Cairo following rejection by both rightists and leftists of his efforts to convene peace talks.

Christian rightists pressed their siege of the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar in southeastern Beirut and shelling duels and gunbattles continued in the shattered commercial district and the eastern suburbs of the capital.

But the heaviest clashes were reported in the mountains to the north, where both sides claimed victories in battles for control of more than 20 towns and villages.

A rightist military communiqué said Christian forces captured 16 northern towns, including the coastal resort of Chekka, about 40 miles northeast of Beirut, and the leftist stronghold of Amioun, 9 miles inland from Chekka.

A communiqué by the joint Palestinian-leftist military command admitted that Christian troops had penetrated Amioun but said leftists were still "firmly in control" of both towns.

The reports were typical of the claims and counterclaims that often have little bearing on what is really happening.

Northern Front

But it appeared that leftist and Palestinian forces, which opened up the northern front by storming Chekka last week in an attempt to draw Christian forces away from Tal Zaatar, have been thrown back.

The rightists said they had pushed back the leftists to Anfah, three miles north of Chekka, and that the road between the two towns was "littered with corpses."

A leftist spokesman said of the battles, "We would have finished this thing off in two days except for the Syrian intervention to help the right-wing fascists."

He said Syrian tanks were shelling the northern and southern edges of Tripoli, 60 miles north of Beirut, in an attempt to prevent Moslem reinforcements from reaching the battle area farther south.

Meanwhile, the Palestinians said they recaptured one of two Catholic churches overlooking the northeastern side of the Tal Zaatar camp. They also said a Palestine Liberation Army force broke through to the camp to reinforce its beleaguered defenders.

Beirut radio announced that Palestinian guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat was going to Moscow after two meetings in the last 48 hours with the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Alexander Soldatov. The announcement and the visit of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam to the Soviet capital Monday and Tuesday aroused speculation that the Kremlin was trying to stop the fighting between the Syrians and Palestinians.

Maj. Jalloud returned to Damascus reportedly to try to convince the Syrians to withdraw some of their 15,000 troops from Lebanon under the terms of an agreement he mediated last month.

First Meeting Set for Today

Spanish Cabinet Sworn In at Palace

MADRID, July 8 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez today swore the members of his Cabinet King Juan Carlos's Zarzuela Palace.

Mr. Suarez, successor to Carlos Arias Navarro, formed his government yesterday. It is composed of political moderates with ties to the Christian Democrats, technicians and four generals who are in charge of defense and army matters.

Mr. Suarez made no statement during the swearing-in ceremony, but he told the nation earlier that the new government will accelerate political reform with a realism which our time demands.

Sources said he considers the Cabinet a politically neutral caretaker government whose main task is to prepare and oversee general elections scheduled for early next year. It will then hand over power to whatever parties emerge as the winners in the vote, the sources said.

The 19 ministers took an oath of office which dates from the times of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco, vowing "strict fidelity to the principles of the National Movement [the only legal political organization of the Franco era] and the Constitution." They also swore "absolute fidelity to the King," who attended the ceremony.

Mr. Suarez then announced that the first Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow.

First press and opposition comments on the new government were cool and skeptical but lacked the open hostility that had often been shown toward Mr. Arias. The comments mostly stressed that judgment can only be passed on the government once it has acted.

Opposition leader Enrique Tierno Galvan said Mr. Suarez and his team will have to conduct "a daring policy aimed at a quick and energetic solution of the great problems faced by the nation."

Christian Democratic party leader Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez said the new government is "racing against the clock . . . to achieve peaceful democratic co-existence for the Spanish people." He demanded that Mr. Suarez take three immediate steps—an amnesty of political prisoners, legalization of all political parties, including the Communists, and the holding of a referendum on complete democratic reform.

An indication of the thinking of at least some members of the Cabinet was contained in a statement issued by the Spanish Democratic Union, the right-wing section of the Christian Democrats. Six of its members belong to the Cabinet, forming its biggest single ideological group.

"Never has a change of the constitutional system been more necessary for the achievement of a democratic society," the group said. It added that "the political and economic crisis facing us can only be solved by way of a basic accord between all political forces."

In protests that were not directly related to the change of government but expressed the impatience of many Spaniards with the slow pace of reform, pro-amnesty demonstrators clashed with police in Madrid and Barcelona, and a strike of thousands of mailmen spread from the two cities to the provinces. Mail deliveries were stopped to press demands for pay rises and free trade union representation.

In Madrid and Barcelona, thousands of leftist protesters demonstrated late yesterday for the release of Spain's estimated 600 political prisoners. Police scattered them with rubber bullets and smoke flares. A child in a crowd of 4,000 in front of Madrid's Carabanchel Prison was seriously injured by a smoke bomb.

The outlawed protests were part of a leftist-sponsored "amnesty week" and were scheduled to continue.

A new opposition alliance emerged today when the chiefs of Spain's three biggest underground labor organizations announced that they have reached agreement to form a joint action committee. The three groups involved are the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions, the Socialist-dominated General Union of Workers and the left-of-center Workers Trade Union. It is believed that the three groups control a majority of Spanish industrial workers.

To Our Readers

Again, we must ask our readers to bear with us regarding the New York and American Stock Exchange tables. They do not appear, at least in this edition, and for another week or so they will continue to be a day late.

2 Nations' Forces Reported on Alert

Fears Grow of Uganda-Kenya Clash

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, July 8 (WP).—The armed forces of both Kenya and Uganda were reported today to be on high alert as fears grew that the neighboring countries might be heading for an armed confrontation.

Kenyan and Western diplomatic sources also reported that 20 French-built Mirage jet fighters flew to Uganda early yesterday morning from Libya and that as many as 20 more might be on the way.

[In Paris, French government officials said that they had no confirmation of reports that Libyan chief of state Moamer Qadhafi sent at least 20 Mirages to Uganda, more than replacing the 11 Soviet-built MiGs destroyed in the Israeli raid last Sunday, UPI reported.

[A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We have no confirmation of the report," UPI reported. Officials said that such a transfer would be a breach of the sales accord under which Libya pledged not to transfer the fighter planes to a third nation.]

Deep Concern

The arrival of the Libyan aircraft in Uganda raised deep concern throughout east Africa that Ugandan President Idi Amin was preparing a strike against Kenya in retaliation for its alleged involvement in the Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport early last Sunday.

[Gen Mordechai Gur, the Israeli chief of staff, said today that the Israeli planes that brought the hijack hostages out of Uganda landed and refueled at the Nairobi airport without seeking Kenyan permission to do so.]

Field Marshal Amin has often engaged in provocative action and saber rattling in past crises with neighbors without taking any armed action against them. However, this is by far the most serious crisis yet in Ugandan-Kenyan relations and Marshal Amin is still smarting from the humiliation dealt to his forces by the Israelis.

The heightened tension between Kenya and Uganda occurs on the eve of a special United Nations Security Council debate on the Israeli "aggression" against Uganda.

Meanwhile, the Kenyan government today launched a scathing verbal attack on the person and regime of President Amin, calling him a "dictatorial fascist ruler" and describing him as "erratic, unpredictable and without any sense of direction."

Front Page

The entire front page of the Nairobi Daily Nation today was devoted to the government statement under a banner headline that said: "Savagery, Torture, Mass Murder. Amin . . . Now Kenya Has Had Enough."

The statement included a five-

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Denies Nairobi Gave Permission

Gur Says 3 Gunmen Escaped During Israelis' Airport Raid

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, July 8.—Chief of Staff Mordecha Gur said today that three guerrillas apparently escaped when Israeli commandos stormed into Entebbe Airport last weekend to rescue more than 100 hijack hostages.

"We had information about something around 10 terrorists," Gen. Gur said. "And we counted seven. We assume that the other three ran out."

He made his remarks at a news conference called to disclose new details of the raid that brought more than 100 hostages out of Uganda at a cost of four Israeli lives.

Gen. Gur said that the operation took 90 minutes from the second the four Israeli planes landed at Entebbe, on the swampy shores of Lake Victoria.

Faster Than Practice

The C-130 Hercules planes carrying the hostages took off 58 minutes after arrival, two minutes fewer than it took to run through a practice operation somewhere in Israel last Friday night, Gen. Gur said.

Gen. Gur said that the Israeli planes landed for refueling at Nairobi without notifying the Kenyans in advance.

"We forced ourselves on the Kenyans," Gen. Gur said. "We know Kenya quite well and when you come with such an element as we came with, it is not so difficult to refuel, even in Kenya."

He said that the original plan was to refuel at Entebbe but, because of the speed of the operation, commanders on the scene decided to keep the momentum and get out of Uganda as soon as possible.

Great Risks Involved

Gen. Gur said that while there were great risks involved in the "unusual" operation to extricate the 105 hostages and crew of the hijacked Air France plane, the risks were at all times calculated. The final decision was made only after a successful dry run was held the night before and the commanders of the various forces were confident that they could carry out their part of the assignments.

The flight to Entebbe took seven hours despite adverse weather conditions encountered on the way. Despite the complicated flight plan that had to be followed, the planes reached their destination exactly on time.

No Government Informed

Gen. Gur emphasized what already has been revealed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres, that the operation was planned entirely as an Israeli Army operation. No foreign government was given any prior knowledge

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Carter Foreign-Policy Stance in Tune With Party Liberals

Differing from the Ford administration's practice, Mr. Carter said he would use economic leverage to deter potential Soviet intervention in the Third World. "I would not single out food as a singular product," he said. "It would be a total withholding of trade."

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter says that he expects foreign policy to be a major issue in the presidential campaign and he seems ready to run for president with a program that decidedly places him in the liberal wing of the Democratic party.

His program includes making public the budget of the CIA, not trying to cover up divergent viewpoints in his administration, nonintervention in the internal struggles of the developing world, minimizing Soviet-U.S. competition and focusing on economic issues and human values, and rejecting the current practice of building new nuclear weapons to bring about agreements on arms control.

The views of Mr. Carter, the likely Democratic nominee, were elicited in a recent interview with The New York Times and separate interviews with his aides and advisers and by reviewing his public statements.

Some of the main points about foreign policy made by Mr. Carter in the interview were:

• Contrary to the strategic doctrine of the Ford administration, Mr. Carter does not believe in the real possibility of limited nuclear war. He said it was his belief that once nuclear weapons were used, all-out nuclear war was likely.

• Again differing from the Ford administration's practice, he said he would use economic leverage to deter potential Soviet intervention in the Third World. "I would not single out food as a singular product," he said. "It would be a total withholding of trade."

• Whereas the administration has made general statements about its commitment to the survival and security of Israel, Mr. Carter said he would continue economic and military aid indefinitely, although he would make "an annual judgment on the amount of aid that was absolutely necessary."

• He would open the door to negotiations with the developing nations on debt rescheduling and a common fund to stabilize export earnings, thus going beyond the administration's position.

In the interview, Mr. Carter, speaking deliberately, explained how he would attempt to attain his goals in foreign policy.

The former Georgia governor said he would constantly consult with Congress on the formulation of policy but would also "make every reasonable attempt to preserve the prerogatives and authority of the president." He opposed efforts by Congress—such as the amendment offered by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., tying a grant of equal trading status for the Soviet Union to Jewish emigration from Russia—to legislate foreign policy.

Mr. Carter said he would be the nation's "spokesman" but not his own secretary of state. While coordination "would be my responsibility, I would like to let the Cabinet officers run their own departments," he said.

He seemed to assume throughout the interview, as did his aides and some of his advisers, that he could make men of diverse views work together through "my normal, careful, methodical, scientific or planning approach to longer-range policies."

Like Harry Truman, Mr. Carter would approach the White House with little background in foreign policy. He and his aides are somewhat sensitive on this subject.

The aides acknowledged that Mr. Carter's decision to formulate a liberal foreign-policy platform was made following the 1972 Democratic convention. It was there, they said, that he came to believe that the liberal wing of the party was dominant, would continue to be so and was deeply committed to a change in foreign policy.

Knowing few foreign-policy experts and scorned by some he sought to contact, Mr. Carter began his education with foreign travel and talks with foreign leaders and by enlisting the services of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk. After a year or so of seminars and conversations arranged by Mr. Rusk, the Carter camp learned that he was considered anathema by some liberal Democrats and the contacts ceased.

Many pro-Carter and anti-Carter persons who have known the candidate over the years insisted that his new stance was not a matter of expediency but of conviction. To back this claim, his aides and advisers cited a speech he gave in Tokyo more than a year ago, long before he gathered specific knowledge of where the liberals stood and before he acquired a few advisers. That speech contains recurrent foreign-policy themes: Concentration on consultations with such allies as Japan and the Western European countries, not on Soviet-U.S. byplay; no military intervention in the internal affairs of others, openness in policy-making, promotion of human rights and humanitarian concerns.

"It is likely in the near future that issues of war and peace will be more a function of economic and social problems than of the military-security problems which have dominated international relations in the world since World War II," he said.

"We can now turn our attention more effectively toward matters like the world economy, freedom of the seas, environmental quality, food, population, peace, conservation of irreplaceable commodities and the reduction of world armaments."

What Mr. Carter's new advisers provided him with, beginning early this year, was a unifying

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Russians Start Space Lab Work

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP).—The Soviet Cosmonauts aboard space station Salyut-5 are working well and are operating their craft according to plans, as reported today.

Cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitali Zholobov, who were launched into space on Tuesday aboard the space ship Soyuz-21, docked with Salyut-5 yesterday. Salyut-5 had been sent aloft on June 22.

The docking procedure took 10 minutes, Tass said. No fundamentally new procedures were used but a more precise schedule was followed to reduce expenditure of fuel.

Pat Nixon Taken To Hospital; May Have Had Stroke

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 8 (AP).—Pat Nixon, 63, wife of former President Richard Nixon, was taken by ambulance to Long Beach Memorial Hospital today after suffering what a Nixon spokesman said was a stroke.

"She is alert and resting comfortably," said Nixon spokesman Ken Khachigian.

The spokesman said the former president and the couple's youngest daughter, Julie Eisenhower, rode with Mrs. Nixon in the ambulance.

"Yesterday evening and through the night, Mrs. Nixon felt a weakness of her left side," said a statement read by Mr. Khachigian.

"She was examined this morning by a physician and the initial diagnostic is that she has suffered a probable cerebral thrombosis—in laymen's terms, a stroke."

Woman, 75, Was in Hospital

Family Asks Amin to Release Israeli Left Behind in Rescue

TEL AVIV, July 8 (UPI).—The family of an elderly woman who was left behind when Israeli commandos rescued more than 100 hijacking hostages in Uganda appealed today to President Idi Amin to "send her back to her family."

The family of Mrs. Dora Bloch, who was reportedly in a hospital when Israeli troops raided Uganda's Entebbe Airport last weekend, sent a telegram to Marshal Amin urging the release of the 75-year-old woman.

"On behalf of all her children and grandchildren, we beg you to release Dora Bloch and send her back to her family," the telegram said.

A report in The New York Times quoted reliable diplomatic sources in Washington as saying that Mrs. Bloch had been dragged screaming from her hospital bed Sunday morning and had not been heard from since.

Son Has Hope

Economist Elan Hartuv, one of Mrs. Bloch's three sons, said he believed Marshal Amin's "promise given in Entebbe not to harm innocent people" and hoped that the Ugandan leader would "send Dora Bloch back to us."

The British government expressed "grave concern" yesterday over the fate of Mrs. Bloch after Uganda denied knowledge of her whereabouts and disclaimed responsibility for her. She holds both Israeli and British citizenship.

Mr. Hartuv, who was taken captive along with his mother on the hijacked Air France jet, was freed Saturday night during the Israeli rescue at the airport.

He said that his mother was taken to Mulago General Hospital in Kampala last Friday after choking on a piece of meat during lunch at the airport.

He said that an ambulance took her from the airport but she was in relatively "good condition" at the time. He said that she walked to the ambulance and served as a translator for the hijackers and ambulance doctor.

Before the Rescue

Mr. Hartuv said that he called the hospital from the airport Saturday afternoon, hours before the rescue, and spoke to a doctor. "All is well and you can expect the release of Mrs. Bloch in a day or so," the doctor reportedly said.

The British government said that a British diplomat saw Mrs. Bloch at the Kampala hospital Sunday night, a day after the rescue, but he was denied entry to the hospital an hour later when he brought the woman food.

"When Israel invaded Entebbe Airport, she assumed by force responsibility for all hostages," a Ugandan statement said. "From that moment, the government of the Republic of Uganda ceased to be responsible for them."

UPI.

Mrs. Dora Bloch

Schmidt Has Vienna Talks On Terrorism

Discusses Initiative For UN With Kreisky

VIENNA, July 8 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sought Austria's support today for a Common Market initiative that would generate worldwide action against terrorism.

West German officials said Chancellor Bruno Kreisky showed "a great degree of understanding" for a projected anti-terrorism convention that West Germany wants submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in September.

The two Chancellors discussed the problem within two hours of Mr. Schmidt's arrival for the first official visit here by a West German chancellor in four years.

West Germany is taking the lead in pressing for joint action by the nine-nation European Economic Community to get the UN to adopt the proposed anti-terrorism convention. This would lay down guidelines committing all UN members to act against terrorism.

Austria is not a Common Market member but has a special trading arrangement and close relations with the community.

Hamburg Talks

Mr. Schmidt discussed the plan with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Hamburg on Tuesday and officials said he would canvass for support from as many countries as possible.

The government leaders, both Socialists, also discussed developments in East-West détente and trade relations. West Germany is Austria's biggest trading partner but there is a big imbalance in West Germany's favor.

In a speech before the Austrian Foreign Political Society, Mr. Schmidt deplored "the slow progress of European integration in the recent past." He said the reason for the delay was the recession, which hit some of the members of the EEC harder than others.

Mr. Schmidt expressed hope that there would be agreement next week in Brussels on staging elections for a European Parliament in 1978.

Mr. Kreisky is seeking to establish a personal relationship with Mr. Schmidt, similar to the close ties between Bonn and Vienna which existed under former Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Kreisky had two separate discussions today and lunched together. They were meeting again at an official dinner tonight.

Mr. Schmidt ends his visit tomorrow.

United Press International.

DEADLY WARNING—Headless skeleton (human) is hoisted by Christian forces near Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar in eastern Beirut. They warned the Palestinians to surrender or that they would be wiped out.

Carter Foreign-Policy Stanc Marks Him as Party Libera

(Continued from Page 1)

theme: "We must replace balance-of-power politics with world-order politics."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Sen. Jackson, among others, would consider this approach naïve and unworkable. To them the dominant factor in world politics remains the Soviet-U.S. equation. Unless the Soviet threat is managed and the balance of power maintained, in their view, all else with fail.

Mr. Carter has made three major foreign-policy addresses during the campaign, including one late last month in which he alluded to Mr. Kissinger as a "lone ranger" caught up in a "one-man policy of international adventure."

Mr. Carter's position on dealing with the Russians is complex as well as untried.

Modest Increase

He has not proposed a reduction in defense spending. His call for a 5-to-7-per-cent cut in the Pentagon's proposed $115-billion budget, according to his aides, would still allow a modest increase in military outlays over last year. Moreover, he made it clear in the interview that he would give advance warning to Moscow of economic sanctions in the event of another situation like that in Angola, where the Communists backed the victorious faction in the civil war.

Although Mr. Carter, in the interview, rejected the basic Nixon-Ford-Kissinger strategy on the strategic nuclear balance of power, he said—and here he concurs with Mr. Kissinger—that he believed that the "rough equivalency is a very good posture to maintain." The similarity seems to end there, however.

Asked about possible Soviet advantages in certain strategic areas, he answered that the "overwhelming capability" of the two superpowers to "wreak havoc" on the other in his view removed as a major consideration whether "one nation has a slight advantage."

From this premise, Mr. Carter argued against the possibility of a limited nuclear war and the "bargaining chips" approach to nuclear negotiations—both central tenets of the administration. These considerations have provided the main justification for building new systems of nuclear weapons.

Asked about the wisdom of spending $6 billion on anti-ballistic-missile defense to induce the Russians not to build such missiles, he responded, "Anyone who thinks that the ABM construction effort was well-advised—looking at it in retrospect—to me is foolish."

On the use of force generally, he laid out positive and negative injunctions. "If the altercation was internal—a struggle for the control of the government—I can't envision any circumstance under which I would send troops," he said, but he would use force where "national security interests were directly endangered," to evacuate U.S. citizens or if the Russians invaded a country such as Costa Rica.

On the Middle East, his previously outlined approach has been to give Israel complete confidence in its relations with the United States as the way to bring about Israeli territorial concessions and an overall peace settlement.

To this, he added two points: That even in the absence of a peace settlement, "I would continue the economic and military aid to Israel indefinitely" and that he might consider using U.S. forces to help guarantee a territorial settlement but would prefer not to.

On relations with developing nations, he went further in the interview than before, saying that he did not consider the demands of the poor nations unreasonable.

Illegal Influence

The candidate also detailed what he meant by openness: making his final decisions public, "involvement of the congressional leaders and the public" even during crises, full disclosure of the "Lockheed involvement in the bribery or other illegal influence on foreign officials."

He said he would make major alternatives available on the Pentagon budget and weapons systems and, "If there was a difference of opinion between the secretary or defense or the joint chiefs of staff about the level of funding, I would have no objection to those officials presenting the alternatives to the Congress."

Mr. Carter gave his usual list of advisers, including former Democratic administration officials such as Cyrus Vance, George Ball and Paul Warnke. He added that he would guess he had spent more time with either Henry Owen of the Brookings Institution, Prof. Richard Gardner of Columbia University or Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski, also of Columbia, than with any of the other individuals.

Speaking of the U.S. people, he said that foreign policy was "a mysterious circumstance removed from their daily existence."

"They look upon it as a political approach to the difficult questions that are decided often on an individual basis," he said, "and I think they choose that someone who is capable managing the affairs of a city or a federal government or domestic plane is very likely to be qualified to deal with foreign affairs as well."

Gur Believes 3 Guerrillas Escaped

(Continued from Page 1)

nor was any asked to cooperate. This applies also to the government of Kenya. In fact, the decision to bring the planes down in Nairobi and thereby, in Gen. Gur's words, "to impose ourselves upon the Kenyans," was made after the operation at Entebbe Airport was completed ahead of schedule. The Kenyans had no foreknowledge that an operation was to take place in Uganda.

Altogether, he said, the four Israeli planes remained in Nairobi half an hour longer than expected for refueling and in order to leave behind several of the wounded whose condition required immediate hospitalization.

"Our purpose was to create minimal difficulties for the Kenyans," Gen. Gur said.

He noted that there were two reasons why Israel decided against participation of other governments in the Entebbe operation. One was the need to limit political involvement in the decision making and the other was field security. Only total surprise could insure the success of the rescue mission, he said.

Plan First Discussed

Reviewing for the first time the way in which the operation was planned, the forces which took part in it and the details of its execution, Gen. Gur said that the first ideas concerning such an operation were discussed the night the plane was hijacked, Sunday, June 27. That night the chief of staff sat with Defense Minister Peres and followed news bulletins on the whereabouts of the plane. It was felt already at that stage that Israel might well act if the plane were to land within the reach of the Israeli Army. The meeting broke up in the early hours of the morning when it became known that the Air France Airbus had landed in Entebbe.

The next day, Monday, was a day of nervous waiting and indecision. On Tuesday, the chief of staff, together with the commander of the Israeli Air Force, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Peled, were told to report to the team of Israeli government ministers handling the hijack affair. In response to questions of the ministers, the generals said that a military option for the rescue of the hostages was feasible. They were told to start planning in case this military option would be chosen. That night, the generals' staff appointed several planning teams whose instructions were clearly not to depend on any outside factors.

Several Operation Plans

On Wednesday, Gen. Gur said, he was shown several alternate operation plans, each one of them having a number of weak points. The most difficult problem was how to avoid a large number of hostages being hurt before the rescuers could reach them. Another basic difficulty was intelligence. First reports, for example, indicated that between 500 and 1,000 Ugandan soldiers were at the airport, a number which would make any such operation hazardous in the extreme.

The picture began to clear on Thursday morning, Gen. Gur said. On that day, the first draft plan was presented. It included several details which he considered questionable and, therefore they were eliminated. At that time, Gen. Gur revealed, he met with the crews of the four planes and participated in a dry run of two hours, during which some of the unconventional landing techniques were practiced. He also met with the chief of operations, Maj. Gen. Yekutiel Adam, who was in charge of the planning, and with Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron, chief infantry and paratroop officer.

'Quiet Confidence'

"It was the tone of voice of these officers in spelling out their plans and especially the quiet confidence of the commander of the air force, that convinced me that we had a plan that could be carried out," Gen. Gur said.

On Thursday, the day on which Israel announced its willingness to negotiate for the release of imprisoned terrorists in exchange for the hostages, the task force was put together.

Gen. Gur said that this task force was composed of several branches of the Israeli Army, including paratroopers, infantry, air force, communications and maintenance units and medical personnel. He revealed for the first time that 33 doctors were mobilized for the operation. "Some of our most qualified medical personnel were called in to cope with the worst eventualities," he said. As it turned out, the number was far in excess of what was needed.

On Friday night, the land forces involved went through a trial run of their part in the operation.

On Saturday morning, Gen. Gur was able to tell the ministerial task force, "This time, I present you a plan ready for implementation." He disclosed that, even before final approval, several of the units moved into jump-off position but could have been recalled if necessary. With a smile, Gen. Gur recalled that some of the commanders could not believe it when they were given the green light.

The most difficult hurdle, the general noted, was to land the first plane safely. In order to achieve this, a method was developed, whose details he did not disclose. It worked perfectly and, within seconds after the lead plane landed, the soldiers it carried were out of it. This was the assault force that was to rescue the hostages in the old terminal building. The vehicle that carried its commander, the late Lt. Col. Jonathan Netanyahu, was challenged by two Ugandan soldiers who were fired upon. The force reached the fully lit terminal building without further interference, achieving complete surprise.

It took 45 seconds for the assault force to eliminate the four terrorists who were standing guard over the main hall of the terminal building, Gen. Gur said. According to the plan, the force was to invade the structure from all its entrances simultaneously. Two of the terrorists, probably the Germans, were killed instantaneously in an exchange of fire at the main entrance. Two others were inside with the hostages. They were hit in a short exchange of fire when the casualties among the hostages also occurred.

Doctors Brought In

Two additional terrorists were hit while hiding in the toilets on the upper floor and a seventh was killed in an exchange of fire in the northern wing of the same building. Ten doctors were then brought by vehicle to take care of the wounded. At this stage, fire from the control tower hit Col. Netanyahu near the main entrance of the building.

While one unit was engaging the terrorists where the hostages were held, a second force gained control of the new terminal building, thus taking over control of the air field. In this operation, an Israeli soldier, whom Gen. Gur calls "Hershko," was seriously wounded. A third force engaged soldiers who were guarding the MiG fighters of the Ugandan Air Force, destroying up to 10 of the planes.

With control of the airport firmly in Israeli hands, Gen. Gur explained the planes were readied for takeoff. It was then that the decision was made to land in Nairobi, although alternative refueling plans had also been made.

French Pilots Protest

PARIS, July 8 (UPI).—The French commercial airline pilots' association today condemned the Israeli raid in Uganda to free hostages as an operation that could have led to a massacre of the passengers.

In a communiqué, the association said that it was firmly opposed to the principle of armed intervention in cases of airplane hijacks.

The statement said that, "In spite of the quality of means used [by the Israelis], the success of the operation hung by a thread and a few grenades tossed by the hijackers might have turned an operation, which was successful, into a massacre."

The association charged that hijacking was possible simply because airport authorities were not taking adequate measures to prevent hijackers from boarding airliners.

Italian Reds Condemn

ROME, July 8 (AP).—The Communist party today urged the Italian government to express a "firm protest" against the Israeli raid because it represented "a very serious and clear violation of a state's sovereignty."

Leftists Want Civilian Control

Lawyer Heads Police Force In a Lawless West Beirut

By Thomas W. Lippman

BEIRUT, July 8 (WP).—A lawyer named Sinan Barraj has taken on one of the toughest jobs in Lebanon—police chief of West Beirut and its suburbs.

He was appointed last week, not by the Lebanese government, because there is no Lebanese government, but by the coalition of Palestinian and Lebanese leftist groups who have taken military control of this part of the country and are trying to run it.

The decision to seize civil as well as military power was made reluctantly, Mr. Barraj said in an interview. The civil war, he said, is a war against partition of the country, pitting the "progressive forces" of the Palestinians and Moslem Lebanese against the "isolationist" parties dominated by the Maronite Christians, including the remains of President Suleiman Franjieh's government, who run their zone of the country from their de facto capital at Junieh.

"But opposition to partition does not mean living in disorder," Mr. Barraj said. That is why the "progressive forces" have decided to set up a civilian administration in areas under their control; until the authority of some central government is restored, they are going to try to govern themselves. It will not be easy.

Fifteen months of civil war have shattered the country's police forces and its judicial system, along with most of its other institutions. As a result, West Beirut is in anarchy, a place where gangs of toughs enforce their will at gunpoint and even the fruit vendors are armed.

Many apartments have been looted. Thousands more are occupied by squatters. Most of the city is in its third week without electricity, water, refrigeration and telephone service. Guns of assorted caliber are fired off all the time. Robbery is commonplace.

Last week, Mr. Barraj said, the leaders of the Palestinian and Lebanese groups set up seven departments, similar to cabinet ministries, "whose function is to concern themselves with all the needs of the population in their zone of control."

One Palestinian group is struggling to restore telephone and Telex service. Two armed men were sent to a hotel whose Telex was working to stop reported price-gouging by the manager. Other groups are in charge of food and water distribution, arresting speculators in bread that is smuggled in from Syria and issuing ration cards for gasoline.

Mr. Barraj's title is "chairman of the popular security office for Beirut and its suburbs." He said his most immediate problem was the city's wave of "irregular requisitions"—that is, thefts, especially car thefts.

The city has been divided into 10 security zones, each of which is to have a security station with 30 police officers assigned to it. Mr. Barraj has already established a makeshift jail in the former military barracks where he has his office, and said he expects to have a court system functioning soon. It will be staffed, he said, by volunteer judges from the prewar court system who will mete out justice "according to Lebanese laws. Those laws are still in force."

Mr. Barraj was a member of the council that set up the government groups. He was the delegate of the Morabitoun, a Nasserite militia organization that has done much of the street fighting here.

At the age of 31, the French-speaking graduate of Beirut's St. Joseph University is an important figure in what appears to be an attempt by the Morabitoun to acquire some intellectual respectability to go with its military force, in order to assure itself a place in whatever new political system emerges from the wreckage of the war.

New Politics

Thus, there is more to Mr. Barraj's program than law and order. He intends not only to rebuild those units of the national police in his zone of control but to change their political orientation, he said.

Before the war, he said, "their function was mostly to oppose the nationalist movement" through spying, breaking up rallies and the like.

"They exercised a role that was not the proper role for a police force," he said. "It is political power that determines the role of a security force and right now we are the ones who have it. It's normal that the national movement is going to determine the functions of the security forces, which will be to enforce the law."

Several times during the interview, his telephone rang. Occasionally he spoke, but usually he put the receiver down without saying anything. "Obscene calls," he said with a smile. "From the other side. It's just harassment."

Kenya Dispute With Uganda

(Continued from Page 1)

column list of Kenyans missing in Uganda, most of them presumed to have been murdered by the Ugandan police or military. Denouncing his "barbarous reign" and terming him the "world's greatest dictator," it said President Amin had Kenyan blood on his hands and that the Kenyan people had lost "all patience with him."

Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi said such an official attack on Marshal Amin was unprecedented and expressed apprehension that the normal "war of words" between the two neighbors might be on the verge of becoming a "war of arms" with serious consequences for Kenya, Uganda and possibly all of East Africa.

Ugandan Charges

The Kenyan government was responding in its statement to Ugandan accusations that it had collaborated with Israel in the daring raid last weekend on Entebbe Airport in which more than 100 hostages, most of them Israelis or Jews, were rescued from pro-Palestinian hijackers.

The Israeli C-130 Hercules planes involved in the rescue operation stopped in Kenya on their return flight to drop off a wounded passenger and apparently also to refuel.

A Ugandan radio broadcast said President Amin had sent a message to Kenyan Leader Jomo Kenyatta saying: "From all information available to me, the operation was carried out with Your Excellency's full knowledge and the knowledge of your government."

The Kenyan statement was also in reaction to a Uganda radio broadcast yesterday that said 30 "enemy aircraft, believed to be Israeli or American, were approaching Uganda from Kenya."

Italy Executives Are Cleared of Polluting Sea

LIVORNO, Italy, July 8 (AP).—A local court today acquitted the directors of Montedison, Italy's largest chemical concern, on charges of polluting the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Montedison's president Eugenio Cefis and four other officials had been convicted by a lower court two years ago of being responsible for the discharging into the sea of the "red mud" waste from a plant at nearby Scarlino.

In overturning the convictions, the court ruled that Italian laws did not consider such a discharge a crime as long as authorities had permitted it under specific conditions.

The ruling followed several years of controversy that had strained relations between Italy and France. French officials said the waste polluted Corsican beaches and damaged fishing and tourism.

The defendants claimed that they had been authorized to dump the waste into the sea and at the same time they had found a system to limit the effect of the titanium dioxide the waste contains.

Reward Offere By West Berlin For 4 Fugitives

BERLIN, July 8 (AP).—Berlin authorities offered ne of $23,000 each for the arre four escaped woman terr today.

The opposition Christian ocratic Union, meanwhile, manded the resignation of mann Oxfert, West Be deputy mayor and city se for justice. They blamed hir allegedly lax security that h the four suspected anar break out of Berlin's Leh strasse women's jail early ye day.

Spokesmen said the Chri Democrats will decide next on proposals to call a special ate forty parliament sessio consider a motion of no c dence in Mayor Klaus Schu administration.

It also became known Lehrterstrasse jail autho recently raised doubts over on security in a written re

The report specifically tioned a "dead spot" on the on facade which is not visib closed-circuit TV screens r tored by guards. The four w took this route when they down knotted bedsheets to a away car.

Austrians Drop Charges Again Former SS Ma

VIENNA, July 8 (AP).—Jud authorities today dismissed unfounded war-crimes ch filed in November by S Wiesenthal, head of the Je Documentation Center, ag Friedrich Peter, leader of Austrian Freedom party, who a member of an SS unit ir cated in the wartime killin Jews in the Soviet Union.

A communiqué issued by Interior Ministry said it cognizance" of the decision r by the office of the Vienna lic prosecutor to approve cai lation of the charges.

It added that examinatio documentary material prov by Mr. Wiesenthal, by Aust and West German prosecu authorities and by the Center Wartime Crimes in Ludwigsb West Germany, did not give indication of Mr. Peter's c plicity in acts of slaying J and other civilians committed his SS brigade.

Mr. Peter has headed rightist Freedom party for alm 18 years. Recent reports said Peter, whose political image s fered within his own ranks, r not run for the party chairm ship when the post is at st in September.

Landing on Ma Is Delayed Aga

PASADENA, Calif., July (AP).—Concern about the r ged surface of Mars has sp forced delay of the Viking landing until July 20 at earliest.

Originally set for July 4, rescheduled for July 17, touchdown of Viking's ro lander was put off again t night after a radar study indic ed that the proposed landi site may be strewn with boulde

Amnesty in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, July 8 (AP —President Julius Nyerere ord ed the release yesterday of m than 8,000 prisoners to mark t 24th anniversary of the found of his ruling Tanu party.

Workers Strike Chrysler

TRENTON, Mich., July 8 (AP). —About 4,400 auto workers struck the Chrysler Corp. engine plant here yesterday in a dispute over working conditions.

Mobutu's Popularity Ebbing Along With Zaire Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

ends meet—inflation is running well over 30 per cent annually and President Mobutu admits that 90 per cent of imported goods never get outside the capital—that they are no longer satisfied with confessions, catalogues of shortcomings and exhortations promising change.

"Everyone wants to buy a Mercedes overnight," he lamented.

"If you want to steal, steal a little in a nice way," he instructed his listeners. "But if you steal too much to become rich overnight, you'll soon be caught."

Mr. Mobutu, known as "the President-founder" of the country's only political party, or more simply as "the guide," has yet to include these quotations in his Mao-like thoughts published in the government-controlled press.

But there is an acute awareness in Zaire that Mr. Mobutu has surrounded himself with men from the northwestern province of Equateur who are involved in many of the best-financed, if questionable, government-run offices and projects.

South African goods, especially foodstuffs, are regularly brought in aboard planes belonging to a Zaire state trading company. No Zaire official seems embarrassed either by such overt trading with a country that Zaire criticizes for its apartheid policy or by the fact that identical fruit and vegetables not many years ago were available in ample supply from the Kivu area of Zaire.

Diplomats are convinced that South Africa purposely offers Zaire cheap credit terms and an advantageous exchange rate—no small asset for a recently devalued currency now worth little more than half its face value.

With the Benguela railroad across Angola still out of order and the Mozambique line cut, Zaire ships much of its copper exports through Rhodesia to South African ports.

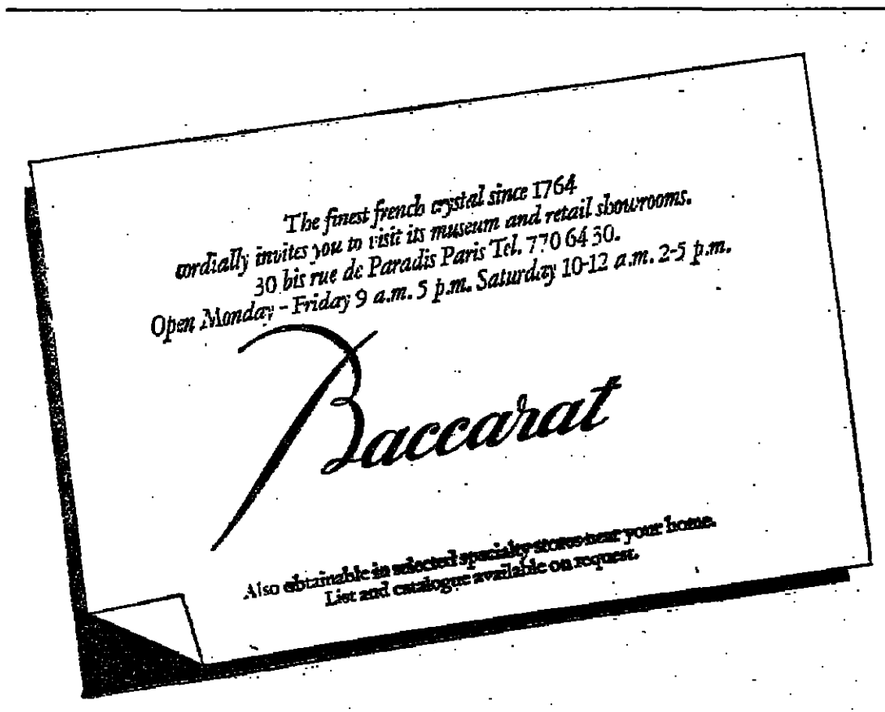
Mr. Mobutu often complains about his fate but has no intention of quitting. "I have been in the front lines for 16 years and that is where I enjoy being," he confided in a recent interview.

Now that the United States shows signs of helping him, he seems in better spirits, especially since Zaire's huge government and government-guaranteed foreign debt was recently rolled over by Western creditor nations.

As it did in the last decade, the United States seems determined to place its faith in Mr. Mobutu's 55,000-man army. The army proved unable to end the rebellion in the 1960s without help from white mercenaries and Belgian paratroopers transported in U.S. Air Force planes.

And in the Angola showdown, the Zaire Army abandoned great amounts of arms, ammunition and other materiel in its flight from the battlefield.

The U.S. government calculation apparently is that a contented army will help keep Mr. Mobutu in power until Zaire experiences better days.



News Analysis

Ford Profits From Star Role In Bicentennial Celebration

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT). —It would be hard to imagine a greater political windfall for a beleaguered President than the exuberant celebration of the Bicentennial, which gave Gerald Ford a priceless opportunity to play the role of national leader rather than that of a candidate scrambling to avoid repudiation by his own party.

On a once-in-a-lifetime occasion, the central figure was Mr. Ford. At the encampment of the wagon trains at Valley Forge, Pa., at the convocation outside Independence Hall in Philadelphia, at Operation Sail in New York, and at the naturalization ceremonies at Monticello, N.Y., it was the President—not Ronald Reagan or Jimmy Carter—who stood in the spotlight, visible and audible to tens of thousands in person and to uncounted millions on television.

To make an even remotely comparable impact, Mr. Reagan had to resort to buying television time Tuesday night in which to state, among other things, his view of the meaning of the Fourth of July. He had been invisible to the public on the Bicentennial.

Birthday Party

The celebration played to Mr. Ford's strength. He and his strategists concluded months ago that he had no chance of matching Mr. Reagan as a campaigner. But the President, they believe, profits by acting presidential—and that was what he was able to do on Sunday, teaching the lessons of the American past and the goals of the American future, functioning as a symbol of national unity, presiding, in effect, at the federal birthday party.

If his speeches at Philadelphia lacked the power and the insight of Thomas Jefferson, they were among Mr. Ford's more effective presentations, largely free of the banality and the stumbling delivery that have marked much of his campaign oratory.

"Liberty is a living flame to be fed, not dead ashes to be revered, not even in a Bicentennial year," he said in Philadelphia. "It is fitting that we ask ourselves hard questions even on a glorious day like today."

Picture to Project

It all fitted nicely with the picture that Mr. Ford has tried to project of himself and his presidency—as a sincere and human endeavor, devoted to unity rather than confrontation, modest enough not to claim to have all the answers or the resources to provide all the solutions.

"The hardest part of winning over the uncommitted delegates," a Reagan staff member confessed, "is getting them to abandon the President. They're perfectly willing to turn their backs on Gerry Ford, but they find it hard to snub a President—that man who spoke for the whole country on our 200th birthday. I think Sunday was one of his best days in months."

In a little-noticed episode, the President Ford Committee saw to it that the point was not lost on one key bloc of uncommitted delegates—the holdouts in New York State.

Seats on Flight Deck

Like businessmen wooing prospects with tickets to the hot Broadway show of the moment, Ford operatives provided seats on the flight deck of the USS Forrestal—the best vantage point for viewing Operation Sail—for at least seven of the New York delegates.

Rogers Morton, the chairman of the President Ford Committee, told a newsman Sunday that 15 delegates, including some from New Jersey, were on the Forrestal. But he amended that figure yesterday through a spokesman.

Would a delegate sell his vote for a better view of the tall ships? Hardly. But Mr. Ford's ability to provide it, like his own participation in the major events of the day, added to his aura of legitimacy and authority, which remains his best hope of combatting Mr. Reagan's verve and ideological intensity in their final battle for the nomination.

Sen. Church Tops Poll for Vice-President

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP). —If the choice of Jimmy Carter's vice-presidential running mate were left to the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the slim favorite would be Idaho Sen. Frank Church, according to a Washington Post survey of the delegates.

Sen. Church is by no means a consensus candidate; he draws only 16 per cent of the vote of the 407 delegates interviewed but he places first overall and he scores best in areas where Mr. Carter is considered weakest: the West and the liberal wing of the party.

Behind Sen. Church in the poll were Illinois Sen. Adlai Stevenson and Minnesota Sen. Walter Mondale, each with 12 per cent. Next was California Gov. Edmund Brown jr., with 9 per cent.

None of the delegates' other choices were picked by more than 5 per cent. Fourteen per cent said they had no choice and several said they would be content with any of several nominees.

Mr. Carter has said that he will personally choose his running mate and that his prime considerations will be the candidate's capability to assume the presidency and his compatibility. The Georgian has said that certain traditional factors, such as adding geographic or ideological balance to the ticket, will play lesser role.

A Carter spokesman yesterday sidestepped questions about a published report that Sen. Church had been eliminated from consideration. Mr. Carter has discussed the vice-presidency with Maine Sen. Edmund Muskie. He also talked to Sen. Mondale and Sen. John Glenn of Ohio. Informed sources say he will also interview Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Rep. Peter Rodino of New Jersey.

Sen. Church is especially popular with a segment of the party that has yet to bestow its blessing on Mr. Carter—the so-called McGovernites. This group, consisting of delegates who say they were for George McGovern at this stage in the 1972 campaign, just before the convention, is generally considered the liberal left and makes up more than one-third of the entire convention delegates.

Javits, in Rome, Warns on Red Role in Cabinet

ROME, July 8 (UPI).—Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said today that Italy's center parties would be "taking a walk with the tiger" if they allowed Communists into the next government and instead should draw up their own long-range recovery plans.

After a day of meetings with political leaders Sen. Javits said that an economic recovery plan drawn up by the center parties could gain international financial aid for Italy if it first gained support from Italian workers.

Speaking to reporters before leaving for Spain and talks with King Juan Carlos, Sen. Javits was asked what the U.S. reaction would be if Communists were included in the next Italian cabinet.

"That is the lady taking a walk with the tiger," he said. "This would be the first [Communist] breakthrough in Western Europe and it would be very, very disturbing."

Donors in U.S. For Hastings Site Identified

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT). —The mystery of which Americans, as a Bicentennial gesture, put up $360,000 to help save the Battle of Hastings site for the British was solved yesterday.

A Princeton University professor, Julian Boyd, and a microfilming pioneer, Eugene Power of Ann Arbor, Mich., were identified in simultaneous London and Washington announcements.

The U.S pledges they raised were part of the $1.2 million paid at a June 26 auction for the 100-acre battlefield by the British Department of the Environment. Although the department was short of money, it expects to preserve the historic site where William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, won his title by defeating the Anglo-Saxons in 1066.

The New U.S. Army

With their right hands raised, the Cadet Corps take the oath Wednesday afternoon at the United States Military Academy in West Point, N. Y. For the first time in the Academy's history women can be seen among the ranks of the cadets. This class will be commissioned lieutenants in 1980.

AP.

Ruse by Police, FBI Nets 70 On Charges of Stolen Goods

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP). For the second time in four months, police and FBI agents this week rounded up more than 70 suspects accused of unwittingly selling stolen goods to undercover officers running a fake fencing operation.

The police fencing ruse was accomplished by mostly black officers operating for the last seven months from behind an auto parts counter in Washington at what was called the H&H Trucking Co.

At 5 a.m., teams of police and FBI agents began serving arrest warrants on 140 suspects identified by the undercover officers as having sold them $1.2 million worth of stolen credit cards, checks and bonds, stereo sets, television sets, radios, cameras and automobiles.

Half of the suspects charged in yesterday's warrants with selling stolen goods at H&H Trucking were previously convicted criminals or defendants awaiting trial. Nine had been arrested in the first police fence operation here, "Operation Sting," four months ago.

The first stage of the roundup began several weeks ago when the undercover officers sold many of the suspects $10 tickets for a "GYA raffle" for a Cadillac. GYA, police revealed yesterday, stood for "Got Ya Again."

Many of the suspects accommodatingly wrote their names and addresses on their raffle tickets, supposedly so they could be contacted if they won. That enabled police and FBI agents to show up at their homes to arrest them.

Other suspects were arrested during the day as they wandered into H&H Trucking in response to other ruses arranged by the officers: A planned fishing trip, offers of counterfeit money and a request to help the undercover officers unload some stolen goods.

More than 70 suspects had been arrested by the time the operation was revealed at a 2 p.m. news conference, after which the undercover officers returned to H&H Trucking, where they awaited and arrested more unaware suspects.

Washington Police and prosecutors, the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms set up H&H Trucking last fall, three months before the other fake fencing operation was ended with arrests on Feb. 28.

New Device Tested To Check Welds In Alaska Line

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—Government officials are hoping a new technical device can test welding from inside the trans-Alaska oil pipeline and avoid the need to dig up and X-ray 18,000 welds.

X-rays of the buried welded segments of pipe could delay completion of the pipeline, which is scheduled to begin pumping 1.2 million barrels of oil daily in mid-1977 to Alaska's southern coast.

An Interior Department source said yesterday the department would consider substituting "acoustical holography," a still-experimental technique, for the X-rays.

Late last year, the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. reported that 3,955 of the 31,423 welds completed last year were questionable—either flawed or, more frequently, lacking the verifiable X-rays which the Interior Department needs to approve the pipeline. Now, however, many more are questionable.

A department source said laboratory tests of the new acoustical holography technique seemed to work and the next step will be to take the device to Alaska and test it on welded pipeline in an assembly yard of Alyeska, the group of seven oil companies building the 800-mile line.

U.S. City Delays Plan for Lab on Gene Research

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 8 (AP).—Cambridge officials have won their battle to block a genetics research center for three months more.

Their action thwarted, for the moment, the plans of researchers to build the facility to study new strains of bacteria that would be created in genetic experiments that scientific advances have recently made possible.

The City Council passed two resolutions last night that would delay any so-called recombinant DNA research in the city pending a three-month scientific study of such research.

The action prompted expressions of dismay by several professors and administrators at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The resolutions directly affect many genetic engineering experiments at the two schools, located within the city limits.

"We've been witness to a three-ring circus—they wouldn't let any of our people speak for our side," said Dr. Mark Ptashne, a spokesman for Harvard. "This research is not as dangerous as they want to make it out to be. It can benefit thousands of lives. They can't limit us like this."

3d-World Agency For News Urged By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, July 8 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today urged nonaligned nations to establish their own news pool in order to end "dependence on Western news agencies and publishing houses."

Western news agencies in the Third World are "a lingering consequence of colonialism," she said at the opening of a conference to forge an information network for nonaligned nations.

"Self-reliance in information is as important as self-reliance in technology," Mrs. Gandhi told the representatives of nearly 60 countries.

Mrs. Gandhi said that India was particularly sensitive to the need for a nonaligned news agency because the Western media frequently distorted events in India. She claimed that the media of former colonial powers want to portray newly independent nations as "inept, corrupt, with the people yearning for the good old days."

The conference is trying to develop a blueprint for a news pool to be submitted to the nonaligned summit meeting in Sri Lanka next month. As Indian officials envisage it, the network would link existing pool arrangements in Arab and black African countries with independent news agencies of other nonaligned countries.

New Tests Set For Miss Hearst

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8 (AP).—Patricia Hearst, 22, is to undergo an additional 90 days of psychiatric evaluation before being sentenced on a bank robbery conviction.

U.S. District Judge William Orrick ordered the examination period extended yesterday and indicated he would delay sentencing until the study was completed.

The judge during Miss Hearst's trial had ordered a 90-day study period which would have expired Sunday. Judge Orrick took over the case after the death on June 14 of the trial judge, Oliver Carter.

New York State Disbars Nixon

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon today was ordered disbarred in New York State.

The order was by the state Appeals Court, which ruled on obstruction of justice charges brought by the New York City Bar Association.

"We find that the evidence adduced in the case at bar warrants the imposition of the most severe sanction available to the court," the majority said in a 4-to-1 decision.

Mr. Nixon had refused to defend himself on the charges and the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court said, "No reason whatever has been shown why a respondent who has chosen to reject or ignore service may in stony silence postpone judgment indefinitely."

Mr. Nixon had previously resigned from the California bar. Under the New York procedure, however, he could not resign his membership unless he acknowledged guilt by stating he was unable to defend himself on the charges.

Evidence Washed Away on Cause Of Dam Break

BOISE, Idaho, July 8 (AP).—The Teton Dam in eastern Idaho collapsed June 5 because water seeped into its embankment and eroded it but pinpointing how it happened will be difficult because much evidence was washed away, the chairman of an investigative committee says.

Wallace Chadwick yesterday wrote Gov. Cecil Andrus and Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe that direct evidence of what caused the failure apparently was swept away when the dam broke. He said that the apparent reason the earth-fill dam collapsed was "piping" or water seepage into an embankment.

The collapse released 80 billion gallons of water stored in a reservoir behind the dam. The flooding caused an estimated $1 billion in damage and claimed 11 lives.

"Piping may be initiated by several detailed causes and, unfortunately, most of the direct evidence appears to have been destroyed by the violence of the failure itself," Mr. Chadwick said in his report.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation officials estimate that a 40-by-300-foot segment of Teton Canyon's north wall was swept away. It was the first such failure in a dam erected by the bureau.

N.Y.C. Strike Forces Transfer of Patients

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP).—A transfer of 1,600 elderly bed patients from private nursing homes to other institutions and the homes of relatives began today as a strike of 37,000 hospital workers went into a second day.

The walkout yesterday morning followed the refusal by the hospitals to grant nurse's aides, technicians and housekeeping staffs a cost-of-living increase.

Guerrillas Strike Thailand Outpost

BANGKOK, July 8 (UPI).—Communist guerrillas last night overran a Thai government outpost, leaving it in flames, military sources said today.

The army post was hit by insurgents using automatic weapons in the first raid in the central plains area of Thailand, in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, 250 miles north of here.

The government soldiers retreated after two of them were wounded, the sources said.

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Airline Head Held in Japan Bribe Scandal

TOKYO, July 8 (NYT).—Japanese authorities arrested the president of Japan's largest airline, All Nippon Airways, today on suspicion of foreign exchange law violations and perjury in testimony regarding the Lockheed aircraft bribery scandal here.

The airline president, 61-year-old Tokuji Wakasa, was the ninth and by far the most prominent person arrested so far in the continuing investigations into Lockheed's payment of $12.6 million in commissions, fees and bribes to promote the sale of its aircraft in Japan.

[Yesterday, Koichi Fujiwara, a director of All Nippon Airways, was arrested on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law in the case. He was accused of receiving about $400,000 from a Lockheed agent in 1974 as a rebate for the airline's purchase of Lockheed planes.]

More arrests are expected later as prosecutors narrow their search for the persons in the government and the governing Liberal Democratic party who accepted funds from Lockheed.

The scandal, which was touched off in February by the Washington testimony of Lockheed officials, has shaken the conservative government of Premier Takeo Miki.

Mr. Wakasa is accused of accepting large sums of Lockheed money, which entered Japan without the proper foreign exchange registration procedure.

He is also accused of lying to the Diet in sworn testimony in February and March. Mr. Wakasa said that he was never made aware of his firm's signed options to purchase DC-10 airliners from the McDonnell Douglas Co. when he assumed the airline's presidency in 1970.

All Nippon Airways later dropped the options and bought 21 Lockheed TriStars.

Others have testified that Mr. Wakasa was informed of the contract between McDonnell Douglas and All Nippon Airways, the world's seventh largest passenger carrier.

U.S. Navy Bomb Said To Kill Four Filipinos

MANILA, July 8 (AP).—A bomb dropped by a U.S. Navy plane during a bombing exercise killed four Filipino fishermen last month, the government Philippine News Agency reported today.

Police reported that the four men were fishing from a motorboat in the Zambales Sea, 70 miles northwest of Manila, when they were hit by the bomb on June 18, the agency said.

There was no immediate comment on the report at the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay.

Equipment Too Sophisticated

Pentagon Dissuades Saudis From Buying Latest Aircraft

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT). —The Defense Department is discouraging Saudi Arabia from purchasing advanced fighter planes such as the F-14 or the F-15 on the grounds that they are too sophisticated for the Saudi Air Force to handle.

The Pentagon's advice has apparently been accepted by the Saudi government. It was expected that Saudi Arabia would place an order for 40 to 60 of one plane or the other this summer but now the manufacturers, who had been pressing the sale, have been told that a decision has been put off until next year.

In recent months, Saudi Arabia has expressed an interest in buying the Air Force's F-15 Eagle, a supersonic fighter built by McDonnell Douglas, or the F-14 Tomcat, another high-performance plane built by Grumman.

Saudi pilots flew both planes earlier this year in demonstration flights arranged by the manufacturers.

The two planes, designed to gain superiority over the latest Soviet craft, are the most advanced fighters in the Pentagon's inventory. They are also among the most expensive. The F-15 costs $17 million and the F-14, $21 million.

Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements jr. said in an interview that the Pentagon was advising Saudi Arabia that its air force was not ready to maintain and fly such aircraft.

The advice, according to Mr. Clements, is that the Saudis should build up their capability and experience around the less complex F-5 fighters, purchased from the United States.

In the last three years, the Saudis have ordered 110 F-5s, a lightweight, somewhat less expensive jet fighter that was developed by Northrop Corp., with Defense Department assistance, for sale to less advanced nations. Only about half of the planes have been delivered to Saudi Arabia, which is going through a Northrop-directed program in training its pilots and ground crews.

Restraint on Clients

Mr. Clements cited the advice to the Saudis as an example of how the Defense Department, rather than being solely a promoter of foreign military sales, as charged by its critics, frequently attempts to impose restraint on foreign customers for U.S. arms.

The Saudi interest in the advanced fighters provides an illustration of how arms sales to one country in a region build another country's desire to obtain the same arms, if only as a matter of prestige.

The department has agreed to sell 50 F-15s to Israel and is delivering 80 F-14s to Iran. U.S. officials privately acknowledge that the arms buildup in Saudi Arabia is motivated in part by a desire to match the growing military power of Iran.

Saudi Arabia is displacing Iran as the major military customer of the Defense Department, with orders expected to total $4 billion this year.

At Washington Cathedral

Royal Couple, Fords Attend Dedication of Church Nave

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—President and Mrs. Ford knelt briefly with Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip today in Washington National Cathedral during an hourlong ceremony dedicating the main part of the church.

The cathedral, the sixth largest in the world, was filled with officials and visitors for the dedication of its huge nave. The nave was dedicated "for the reconciliation of the peoples of the earth."

The church, a gothic masterpiece, has been under construction since 1907 but has been used for years for worship and cultural events. Depending on the availability of funds, it may be completed by 1980.

Neither the Fords nor the royal couple had an official part in the ceremony, led by Dean Francis Sayre jr.

During the benediction, the congregation prayed for God's blessing "upon all the peoples of the Commonwealth and upon Elizabeth, their Queen; and upon Gerald, our President, and all the peoples of the United States . . ." The Fords and the royal couple knelt together briefly during the dedication ceremony.

British trumpeters of the Royal Marines and bagpipers of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch joined members of the U.S. Marine Corps band, the choir and musicians from the University of Maryland and the Boys of St. Thomas Church of New York, to provide music at the ceremony.

Crowd of 1,000

A crowd of about 1,000 was outside to wave at and applaud the royal couple and the Fords as they left the church.

"A lovely ceremony," the Queen told Dean Sayre. The churchman apologized for the heat in the cathedral. "Sorry we roasted you like that, Mr. President," he told Mr. Ford. The temperature in Washington was in the mid-80s.

Earlier, the Queen stood under a construction-site canopy in another part of Washington and unveiled the foundation stone for a New Zealand chancery. Representatives of 30 Commonwealth nations watched as she pulled a string which parted a curtain around the cornerstone.

The Royal Marine Band from the royal yacht Britannia greeted the Queen at the construction site with the British national anthem. New Zealand Ambassador Lloyd White introduced the Queen and said that the purpose of the ceremony was not only to unveil the foundation stone but also to emphasize the Queen's role as head of the Commonwealth.

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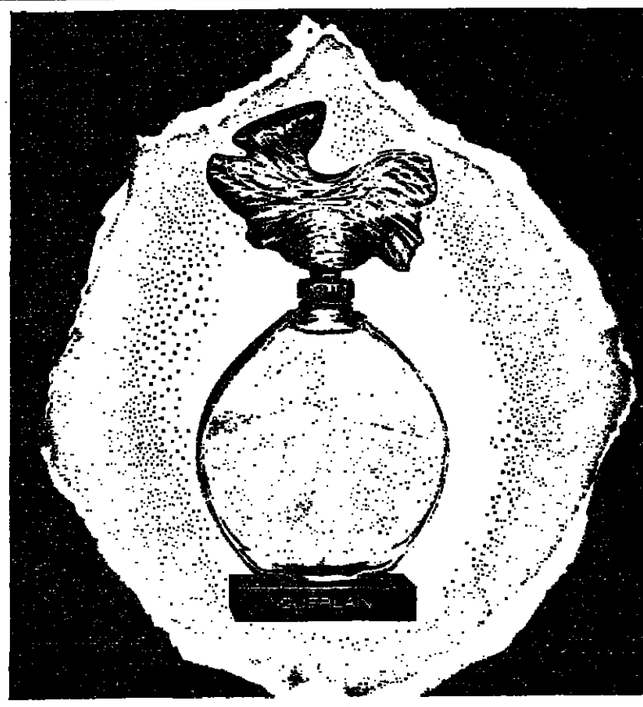
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, July 9, 1976

Mr. Vorster's Gamble

The South African government has beaten an unprecedented retreat on the language issue that was the immediate cause of the recent Soweto disturbances. Pupils in schools for blacks will no longer face the legal requirement that they be taught in Afrikaans, the language of the Afrikaners who form the majority of South Africa's white population.

By giving in on this issue, Prime Minister John Vorster is clearly hoping to reduce the growing resentment of 18 million South African blacks, who outnumber the whites by four to one. Vorster would no doubt argue that he has made a historic move, that he has dared defy many in his conservative constituency by taking an action that would have been unthinkable even a few weeks ago before the Soweto explosion.

* * *

It is hard to view the South African scene, however, and come to any conclusion but that Vorster's concession is too little and too late. It is too little because it ignores completely all the more basic grievances of South Africa's black population, grievances that add up to the demand for full civic equality and for an end to the tortuous system of institutionalized inequality and discrimination that is at the core of South African society as it is now organized.

The concession is too late because it comes after the black majority had resorted to violence, which, as Vorster's concession now proves, can result in some gains. If Vorster and his colleagues had deliberately set their minds on radicalizing their country's black population and convincing its elite leadership elements that active, violent resistance is better than appeals to reason and humanity, they could hardly have done a more effective job of education.

Horrible as it is to contemplate, indefinite continuation of South Africa's present policy of apartheid is only too likely ultimately to lead to racial war in that country. Soweto proved, if there were need for proof, that a vast reservoir of black anger and militancy exists.

The white minority in South Africa is still very well organized and has great local superiority in military power; but no Afrikaner can be unaware of the implications of the disappearance of Portuguese strength in Africa, of the increasing disintegration of the white minority position in Rhodesia, and of the existence of powerful outside forces eager to arm and support black revolutionaries in South Africa.

In her Philadelphia speech earlier this week, Queen Elizabeth thanked the United States for the lesson taught Britain by the American Revolution. The Britain of George III, the Queen said, lacked the statesmanship "to know the right time, and the manner of yielding what is impossible to keep." This is the lesson South Africa's whites need desperately to learn.

* * *

The whole vicious and unfair system of privilege based upon the color of a man's skin is doomed by the movement of modern history. All efforts to preserve it against the currents of the time will be for naught, and the more energetic those efforts, the greater the cost in lives and in suffering for all involved.

South Africa can yet be saved the horrors ahead if its dominant white minority takes the needed gamble of abandoning the obsolete patterns of thought and action symbolized by the word apartheid and extends instead the hand of reconciliation to all the people of South Africa, blacks, "coloreds," Indians, et al. South Africa can only be assured of peace and prosperity in the future if all its people are permitted to enjoy equality of opportunity and citizenship. There is yet time—but the warning signals have struck.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Remember Quemoy and Matsu?

The withdrawal of the final few U.S. military advisers from Quemoy and Matsu was reported the other day, with not a flicker of perceptible public response. It was in its way a telling measure of the distance U.S. public opinion and U.S. policy have come. Only 16 years ago, the fate of those tiny Nationalist-held islands off the coast of mainland China was critical to the fate of the United States—or so it was made briefly to seem by at least one candidate in the heat of the 1960 presidential campaign. Candidate Nixon declared that if the islands, then under mainland bombardment, were not stoutly defended by the United States, the free world's unraveling was sure to follow. (Candidate Kennedy answered that since the islands were not militarily vital to the defense of Formosa, as the Nationalist Chinese stronghold was then called, the islands could safely be let go.)

Time, of course, mooted the question. Since the islands were never attacked, their defense never became a real issue. The larger question—whether to defend marginal pieces of real estate in order to demonstrate U.S. will—seems to us to have been pretty well answered in the negative. The United States will not make military efforts for purposes of places whose value in their own right is highly debatable. In 1960 the Communist "bloc" was widely perceived to be a *monolith*; on this point, Nixon and Kennedy had no disagreement, but now, almost everyone understands that the Sino-Soviet split has converted China from a military adversary into a limited political partner. The whole idea of a war with China is preposterous.

The withdrawal of those advisers is part of a general program by which the United States, in the Nixon-Chou meeting of 1972, undertook over time to disengage its forces from Taiwan, dissolve its defense treaty with the Nationalist government there, and open full diplomatic relations with Peking. The U.S. contingent on Taiwan, which topped 10,000 in the Vietnam period, is now at about 2,000 and falling. But the defense treaty is still in force, and the United States has only a "liaison" mission in Peking. Serious people fear that, if Washington continues to drag out these steps through the current period while China's leadership is changing, then China may despair of its U.S. connection and turn back to a closer association with the Soviet Union in a way that might be damaging to U.S. interests. The recently acknowledged enfeeblement of Mao Tse-tung and the death this week of his old comrade of the "Long March," Marshal Chu Teh, underline the fact that the leadership transition has already begun.

We share those apprehensions. The real problem is, though, to ensure that effective if tacit arrangements for Taiwan's security remain in place even after formal diplomatic and defense ties with the island are ended. The United States can alter the nature of its relationship with Taiwan, but it cannot abandon Taiwan: That would be an intolerable demonstration of cynicism and unreliability. As long as Mr. Ford faces a challenge from Ronald Reagan, no move toward a new relationship with Taiwan can reasonably be expected. But a president unencumbered by that sort of political burden would have no good reason not to consider the move on its diplomatic merits.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

France and the Israeli Raid

What game has France been playing?... Among all the countries of the West, France has been the one which observed the greatest discretion following the Israeli operation to free the Kampala hostages . . . The moderation with which the French government expressed its satisfaction is even more conspicuous since it was France's diplomacy which, for more than a week, was in the center of the negotiation on which the lives of some 250 hostages depended . . . Less than 48 hours after the hijacking, Jean Sauvagnargues, probably believing that he was fulfilling Israeli wishes, proclaimed: "We shall not yield!" But the following day, the Israeli government, surprising everyone, announced that it was ready to negotiate. The Paris government welcomed that gesture. How much did it believe in Israeli sincerity?...

It is in any case inconceivable that French diplomacy did not envision an attempt of a coup de force. According to what we know, French diplomacy was prepared to accept the fait accompli if the hostages were safely released. But it seems that the Elysée Palace—demonstrating again its authority at the expense of the Quai d'Orsay—prevented Mr. Sauvagnargues from expressing the relief of France, in order not to side with Israel and not to deteriorate a North-South policy whose credibility already was badly affected by the toying with the idea of an intervention in Lebanon.

—From Le Quotidien (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

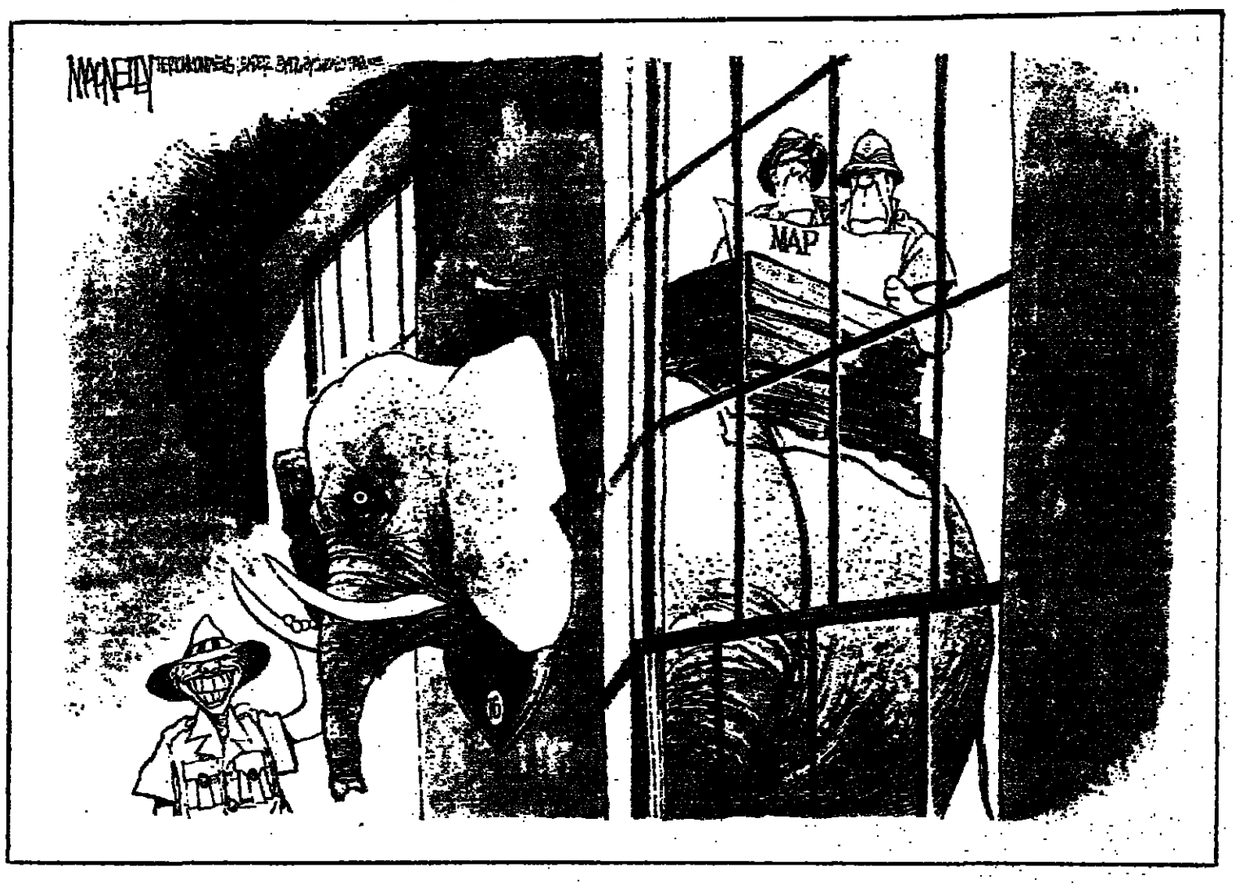
July 9, 1901

NEW YORK.—In everything which pertains to the Negro, most of the representative Southern men, though by no means all, are erroneous in their thoughts and actions. The Southerner's claim to a monopoly of wisdom in the comprehension of the Negro is a fiction so transparent as to deceive anyone but himself. Not only does he not understand the Negro, but regards him with a preconceived and distorted view.

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1926

NEW YORK.—Jesus Christ, Napoleon, Mussolini and Henry Ford are the most important characters in history, in the order named, according to the results of a questionnaire distributed by the Christian Young People's Union last year among the youths of more than 50 countries, the results of which were announced yesterday. Others named were Pasteur, Abraham Lincoln, Livingstone and Alexander the Great.



Despite Cost, the Space Frontier Is Irresistible

By John Noble Wilford

PASADENA, Calif.—A spacecraft orbits Mars. An instrument of man on a mission of exploration, it looks with cameras, reports to earth by radio and waits to land and to discover. It hopes to discover if there is some form of life, however rudimentary, on another world. But whatever it learns about Mars, whatever it can learn, Viking-1 proves that there is robust life on earth.

Robust, because Viking demonstrates that man has not lost his primal urge to explore. This is a manifestation of a deeper urge, which is to expand the consciousness. It is no different from the kid who wants to climb over a ridge and see the other side, or who believes he can be or do anything he chooses to be or do. It is Viking searching, man seeking.

But why Mars? Why look to other worlds? Why spend so much time and money exploring space when there is so much left to be done on earth?

Today, there are Americans who rightfully ask such questions. There is an undeniable need to eliminate poverty, hunger and injustice. But would these needs be satisfied simply by suppressing the human drive to explore alien frontiers? Not likely. Not even if that urge could be suppressed for long, which is doubtful and probably inadvisable.

For the Spirit

"In addition to food for the body," says Dr. Carl Sagan, a Cornell university astronomer, citing the confluence of an earlier age of discovery with the Renaissance, "we need food for the mind and spirit. As I read human history, I find a remarkable correlation between exploration and discovery and epochs of major cultural advances."

The United States was a product of such exploratory urges. In those days there were strong economic overtones to exploration—the search for wealth, for new trade routes, for relief from overcrowding in Europe. But two centuries ago, as the Declaration of Independence was being signed, Captain James Cook was under sail for the Pacific Ocean, one of the greatest explorers of all time. Though his charter was to find new lands for the British crown, Captain Cook had a more consuming drive, which was to go farther than any man had ever gone before—and he did. Dr. David Livingstone, more than a century ago, plunged into deepest Africa to spread Christianity—but he remained there, lost to the rest of the world, out of a burning desire to explore the sources of the continent's great rivers.

Would Columbus have been satisfied to remain a fisherman in Genoa, or Cook a Yorkshire pilot of coal ships, or Livingstone a Scottish pastor? Not likely. And if they had, there would have been others, equally inspired, who would have eventually gone forth to explore the new worlds.

Human Imperative

For there must be some human imperative to explore. Choices can be made, history is not necessarily inevitable, but in the long run, some men will gravitate toward the frontiers. In physical and perhaps spiritual terms, space is the new frontier. And if anything, its exploration reflects the human urge in its purest sense. There can be little immediate prospect of economic gain or colonization in space. True, some people make their livings building rockets and spacecraft and controlling their flights, but they represent a small fraction of the gross national product. Communications satellites, which do produce revenues, have become more like the clipper ships of old, vehicles of commerce, not exploration.

"It's a very good thing about America," says Dr. Bruce C. Murray, director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where Viking-1's flight is controlled, "that with all the self-doubts we have, we still have this willingness and commitment to look over the next ridge and see what's beyond. Some people may worry about the expenditures and priorities of such endeavors, but very few say the product itself, the discoveries, is unworthy or immoral."

Those who explore, scientific explorers in particular, seem to be at one with philosophers, theologians and artists. Each attempts impossible explanations. Who are we? Where are we and where are we going?

After the first landing on the moon in 1969, Paul Goodman, the poet and novelist, a person without any connection whatsoever with the space program, wrote: "It's good to 'waste' money on such a moral and esthetic venture. These are our cathedrals. I don't think it is fair to say they are our [Roman] circuses, for that is not the tone. We ought to see to it that people live well, but a part of living well is blowing money on big excitement, curiosity, entertainment, conversation."

As the cathedrals were symbols of a faith and a system of values, so may be the launching pads of Cape Canaveral, the deep-space antennas of Arecibo and Goldstone, the computerized control room of Houston and Pasadena. This is, for better or worse, a technological society, and the monuments of its exploration of space are some of the highest expressions of its faith in what is worth striving for and what may be attainable.

Carter and Foreign Affairs

By William V. Shannon

ATLANTA.—Does Dean Rusk have a younger brother?

If Jimmy Carter is elected president in November, the early signs point toward his trying to act out the same impossible dream that John F. Kennedy attempted when he organized the foreign affairs side of his administration in 1960. Like Kennedy, Carter is keenly interested in foreign affairs without having any experience, aside from reading and travel, in the actual conduct of diplomacy. Notwithstanding his inexperience, he, too, is determined to keep the decision-making power in his own hands.

After meeting with him last week, Sen. Mike Mansfield said it was his impression that Mr. Carter, if elected, would be "his own secretary of state."

A politician here who is close to Carter has expanded on this perception. "I have no idea who he will name as secretary of state if he wins, but I am pretty certain about the kind of person it will be. He will choose someone who is smart but who is not indelibly identified with a particular approach and who will follow willingly whatever decisions the president lays down.

Plausible Choice

"And it won't really matter whether the person he chooses is regarded as a hardliner or a softliner because if he appoints someone soft as secretary, he will appoint someone hard as his national security adviser in the White House. He will make sure he hears all sides of any argument and makes the final decision himself."

This analysis could serve as an exact description of the intellectual process by which President Kennedy chose Dean Rusk, a man he had never met, as his secretary of state. At that time there were three well-known Democratic politicians—Adlai Stevenson, Averell Harriman, Chester Bowles—any one of whom would have been a plausible choice for secretary of state.

They were all former governors, had diplomatic experience at the ambassadorial level, and had at one time or another entertained presidential aspirations. They were strong men with strong opinions, well-known records and backing from various constituencies. President-elect Kennedy rejected the claims of all three. He wanted somebody grayer, less well-known, more compliant. In short, he really wanted an under secretary since he intended, in the words of that disastrous phrase, "to be his own secretary of state."

The idea is disastrous because its premise is a fantasy. In reality, no man can serve as president and as secretary of state. The burdens of either office are enough to overwhelm any person's energies. Instead of seeking a supple instrument of his will, any president ought to look for the most vigorous, independent and resourceful colleague that he can find.

Despite repeated shake-ups and reshuffles, Kennedy found he could not direct foreign policy at one remove through a passive secretary of state. At his death, it was understood that he planned to replace Secretary Rusk with either Harriman or Robert S. McNamara, both of them strong men indeed.

The next president might well return to the wise practice of the early years of the republic and appoint a powerful political leader as secretary of state. George Washington selected Thomas Jefferson, the first of several future presidents or presidential candidates to serve as secretary of state. Others included James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun.

Defeated Rivals

Both Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, neither of them weak presidents, named their defeated rivals, William Seward and William Jennings Bryan, respectively.

There is much political wisdom behind this practice. As Henry Kissinger has discovered, the post of secretary of state has become, like the mayoralty of New York, virtually a no-win job. The problems are so numerous and the alternative solutions often so politically painful that a secretary needs all the political support with Congress and the public that he can muster.

A president who cares very little about domestic problems can afford to devote long hours to managing his own foreign policy. But Carter, who intends to reorganize the entire federal government and put through an ambitious program, will find the domestic political management of his foreign policy problems a severe distraction.

Letters

That Rude Bridge

I don't doubt that Russell Baker knew what he was doing when he wrote (in the IHT of July 5) that "on April 19, 1775, the shot heard round the world was fired at Lexington." It was indeed at Lexington, and not at Concord, that the first shot of the American Revolution was fired. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that when Ralph Waldo Emerson coined the phrase "the shot heard round the world" he was writing about Concord and not Lexington.

The words are inscribed still beside Concord Bridge. Does this mean that Emerson was less well-informed than Baker? I am inclined to doubt it. After all, Emerson was a professional poet commissioned to write a poem about Concord Bridge. He could hardly have written, "Only a few miles from here was fired the shot, etc."

JACK JAMS.

Opio, France.

Aid for Italy

The Marshall Plan type of aid program for Italy (IHT, June 23) suggested by Wilhelm Haferkamp of the EEC is a wise and bold suggestion. The Italian economy is in a chaotic state and will be for the next 30 to 30 years according to the governor of the Bank of Italy. Only strong internal controls and massive external support can save a proud and important nation from the inevitable solution—totalitarian rule—left or right. Mr. Berlinguer and the Communists profess to support a democratic process for solving these problems. I doubt the problems can be solved without their support.

Europe is moving toward two different economic models in the next century. One would retain private enterprise within an employee co-ownership, co-management framework as now being envisioned in Sweden, West Germany, Denmark and Holland. The alternative model is the Wedgewood Benn-Mitterrand concept of state Socialism.

Those of us who prefer the free enterprise model would do well to urge our governments to heed Mr. Haferkamp's call. Perhaps with extensive aid and resolute controls Italy could be saved with all the advantages that would offer. It is true that we may have to agree to Communist participation in the Italian Cabinet. Fine, let them pledge allegiance to the retention of the democratic process as a condition for continuing international support. It could well be our only viable alternative.

JOHN ALAN JAMES.

Brussels.

U.S. Death Penalty

The U.S. Supreme Court, upholding the death penalty (IHT, July 3-4), has found that guidelines in Georgia, Florida and Texas law "minimize the risk of wholly arbitrary and capricious action." (In Georgia, for instance, judge and jury must consider mitigating circumstances.)

After 200 years, we might be perceiving still more sharply the limits of justice in our society. What guideline, in these and many other states, could compensate for a racial bias—capricious and arbitrary no doubt, but also systematic—which during more years than we are now celebrating has made the cruel punishment of black men usual and, perhaps more subtly, the usual cruel?

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

A Vote For Reagan Over Ford

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Sen. Barry Goldwater's letter to the delegates to the Republican National Convention requires analysis. It is set out with a kind of explicitness not routinely invoked by Sen. Goldwater, as coming from the senior conservative elected official in the country. And it urges the convention to name Gerald Ford as its nominee.

Well, if he has to put it that way, I have been fighting the ideological wars as long as Sen. Goldwater and I believe with all due respect for him that Sen. Goldwater is dead wrong. This conclusion is shared by many of my friends and colleagues.

1. Sen. Goldwater says that President Ford is "turning this country back in the right direction." And should he encouraged to continue to do so. The implicit premise of this statement is that Mr. Ford will be elected if nominated, and that Ronald Reagan would not; moreover, that Mr. Ford would succeed, if elected, where Mr. Reagan would fail.

Much too much is taken for granted here. In the first place the polls show that both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan would lose. Perhaps the polls are as wrong as they were when they said that Harry Truman would lose. But perfectly cool heads, analyzing the ideological demographics of the country, come to the conclusion that Mr. Reagan would do better against Jimmy Carter than Mr. Ford; and that where he would not do better than Mr. Ford is in those states in which Mr. Carter has so heavy an edge as to make Mr. Ford's advantage over Mr. Reagan meaningless.

Moreover, Sen. Goldwater says that Mr. Ford's experience in Washington equipped him to deal with "a Democratic Congress which has done more damage to the American concept of government and free enterprise than any other in my memory."

Contradiction

There is a contradiction here. If it is the worst Congress in the memory of Sen. Goldwater, then he must face the coincidence that the worst Congress in history carried on under the presidency of Mr. Ford. Mr. Ford has done a lot of vetoing, and some of his vetoes have stuck, others have not. What reason is there to think that his vetoes would be more effective than Mr. Reagan's? And what reason is there to think that Mr. Reagan might not bring in a better Congress than Mr. Ford, if Mr. Reagan were elected, which is at least as probable as that Mr. Ford would be?

2. The foreign policy of the Nixon-Ford administration has not succeeded in its stated aims. When Sen. Goldwater declares that Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are both conservatives he is correct. He is not correct in suggesting that therefore there would be insignificant differences in foreign policy if Mr. Reagan were elected.

Mr. Reagan's concern for the physical security of this country is more pronounced than Mr. Ford's. His penetration of the failure of détente sharply contrasts with Mr. Ford's lingering attachment to it. In the past, no one has expressed greater concern than Sen. Goldwater over our deteriorating military situation. President Reagan would do what he could to reverse the trend.

3. The Republican party is in pretty awful shape—a handful of governors, a third of Congress, 20 per cent of the registered voters. If ever a party needed rebirth, it is this party, and this isn't going to happen under Mr. Ford. If it were, there'd be signs of it after two years of his presidency. Where are those signs?

Perhaps it would not happen under Mr. Reagan. But Mr. Reagan has the capacity to stir. His absence from Washington over the years gives him the radical perspective needed to look at the monster we have created with a freshness that does not come so easily to someone who has spent all his life in government. Perhaps this is the year of Carter; but it is almost certainly not the year of Ford. And if idealism is not dead, at Kansas City they will go for Mr. Reagan.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36-80. Telex: 280.950 Herald. Paris. Cables: Herald. Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 34.227

As Some Rain Falls on Europe

France Enlists Aid of Youths To Battle Drought Effects

PARIS, July 8 (IHT).—France appealed to its youth today to go on a war footing to fight Europe's worst drought in generations.

There were minor breaks in the drought, the worst in some countries for 250 years. But a heat wave now in its third week continued on the Continent and emergency measures were sought to save water.

France ordered the closing of 40 miles of canals to use their water for irrigation. And the French Ministry for Youth and Sports announced "recruiting offices" for anyone under 25 to volunteer to help out water waste, control forest fires and clean polluted rivers.

Elevators Halted

In Portugal, where hydroelectric dams are only 37-per-cent full, continued its nationwide daily power cuts, halting elevators, shutting off machines and turning off traffic lights.

The Portuguese government was considering other power-saving measures, including early shutdown of television transmission, adoption of daylight-saving time and reducing public lighting by half.

In Belgium, a special government Drought Committee was set up today and it immediately announced a series of measures to combat the effects of the longest dry spell since 1921.

Although the water supply in most parts of the country was described as "adequate" for the time being, the Drought Committee urged strict limitations on the use of dishwashers and washing machines.

The committee said water for cooking or washing food must be recycled. Car washing and the watering of lawns and flowerbeds have been banned completely.

France's southwest area, meanwhile, had a day of almost tropical rain. Parts of Italy were also washed by downpours as were parts of Sweden, where forecasters hoped for more rain this weekend. The temperature in Paris fell from 91 degrees Fahrenheit (33 Centigrade) yesterday to 82 F (28C) today.

But in Denmark, authorities warned that anyone caught watering his lawn would have water supplies cut off entirely.

In Brutteln, Switzerland, firemen rushed to a blaze at the region's biggest farm, connected their hoses and watched the farm burn to the ground because no water was available.

West Germany's Agriculture Committee in parliament warned that another week of heat would be "catastrophic" for crops and cattle.

British water official Tony Young asked for bids from owners of idle oil tankers to ship water to southwest England. Government officials said that the heat was concentrating car exhaust fumes at levels "verging on the dangerous" in London and southeast England.

Pubs throughout England began running out of beer and one of the country's major breweries, Watney's, announced that it would ration supplies of draft lager starting tomorrow.

"There has simply been an unprecedented demand," a Watney's spokesman said. Supplies will also be rationed in stores and supermarkets.

United Press International.

LITTLE BIG MAN—Finding the gum machine handle with a ten-gallon hat on isn't easy, but it can be done. This little fellow in Salinas, Calif., knows that cowboys chew tobacco but gum is more his style. The town is holding an Old West fair, complete with barbecue, games and a big rodeo next week.

French Cows Get Drought Break: Caribbean Bananas Replace Grass

PARIS, July 8 (IHT).—This nation's cows finally have something to thank the current drought for: farmers have just purchased 1,100 tons of bananas to feed them in place of dried-up grass.

The farmers decided to make the purchase when French banana importers announced they were going to destroy new arrivals of bananas to keep up the price. It seems that people do not eat bananas during a heat wave and the price had fallen from 2,200 francs ($470) a ton to under 1,300 francs.

The 1,100 tons will be distributed to the cows starting today, with 3,000 more tons to follow as soon as the latest fruit ships from Martinique unload at Rouen. So far, there are no indications on how the cows will remove the peels.

Poachers in Angola Massacre Game for Black-Market Meat

BOM JESUS, Angola, July 8 (AP).—"Five thousand, maybe more, died right here," said the game warden, gazing out from the hunting lodge porch where tourists used to wait to see buffalo and antelope. "Now the animals are afraid to come out of the forest."

Joao Serodio Almeida, an ecologist and veterinarian, was describing the slaughter of rare red buffalo and roan antelope by poachers in one of Africa's loveliest game preserves in the last few months, while market stalls were empty in the nearby capital of Luanda.

"They took only the best meat to be sold in the city and left the rest for the buzzards and hyenas," Mr. Almeida said. "It was easy. The animals were almost tame, used to tourists on camera safaris. Their big sad eyes must have looked right into the gun barrels of the killers."

Each buffalo provided up to 350 pounds of black-market meat.

Census of Preserve

The 6,000-square-mile Quissama Game Preserve in savanna land 140 miles south of Luanda had 3,000 red buffalo, 6,000 elands, 2,500 roan antelope, 2,000 elephants and many hippopotamuses leopards, lions and manatees or sea cows in a census taken two years before Angola's civil war.

Mr. Almeida estimates that only 2,000 red buffalo survived the poachers' massacre, and maybe half the eland and antelope population. "They were quicker afoot and less trusting," he said. "Only one or two elephants were shot. It was too difficult to cut up the carcass."

The preserve, once popular with safari parties from South Africa, Rhodesia and Europe, is closed now because the animals have fled deep into the jungle. In some remote areas the slaughter continues.

"There are only seven wardens to patrol the whole area," Mr. Almeida said. "For almost a year, there were none because of the fighting. When the Portuguese were here, there were at least 40 game wardens. Even so, a Portuguese general used to machine-gun the elephants from his helicopter."

Troops in Huts

In the safari camp beyond the Bom Jesus ferry landing, Angolan troops bivouac in thatch-covered huts with private bathrooms once reserved at $15 a night for tourists. The troops sit on the lodge porch, cleaning their Russian automatic rifles and watching hippos and crocodiles in the Cuanza River.

"I have to persuade them not to kill the animals with their weapons," Mr. Almeida said. "Every time the guard unit is changed, a buffalo or an antelope is shot down and I have to teach the lesson all over again. The same is true with the Cuban soldiers."

The number of troops stationed in the preserve and at the army road blocks every few miles on the paved highway south from the capital indicate how fragile is the hold of the *winning faction* in the civil war on the countryside. Guerrilla actions by the unvanquished opposition continue.

Mr. Almeida hopes the park will be "open soon for the Angolan people and maybe two years from now, when the animals are not so afraid, for European tourists."

The red buffalo and antelope herds, he estimated, will take four to five years to begin recovering from the slaughter by the poachers. "Ten years ago," he said, "they survived a similar crisis but not so severe, when the myth spread that their fat was a cure for cancer."

Philippines Acts To Ban Use of 'China' by Taiwan

MANILA, July 8 (Reuters).—The government of the Philippines moved today to strike from the country's newspapers and broadcasting all reference to Taiwan as the "Republic of China."

The public Information (Department) advised the government-guided news media to avoid publication of any reference that might imply there are two Chinas and not to use the term "Republic of China."

A government memorandum said the decision was made "in order to maintain the cordial relations that now exist between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China."

It is understood that Peking's diplomats complained to the Foreign Ministry here about the use of the term "Republic of China" in some publications, including at least one Chinese language newspaper, to describe Taiwan.

Austrian Parliament Votes Minority-Rights Measures

VIENNA, July 8 (Reuters).—Austria's parliament last night approved a controversial minority-rights package against strong opposition from Slovene groups, who reject the plan despite a promise of greater privileges.

Two men were escorted from the parliamentary gallery after showering deputies with hundreds of Slovene protest leaflets shortly before the unanimous vote of approval.

The package, consisting of two basic laws, allows minority groups to use their own languages in government business and schools and on signposts. The measures were agreed upon last week by Austria's three parliamentary parties after months of argument.

Slovene groups in the southern province of Carinthia, the area chiefly affected, have threatened to boycott a special census in November, called to determine the size of the minority population.

Yugoslav Protests

Austrian political leaders fear the problem may be internationalized following Yugoslav government protests over the census. Yugoslavia has said the census is unnecessary because minority rights are protected under the 1955 Austrian State Treaty that restored Austrian independence and should not be made dependent on a new head-count.

Strict security precautions were enforced at the parliament building to guard against demonstrations, and the only trouble was the leaflet throwing.

Unofficial estimates put the number of Slovenes in Carinthia at about 50,000. The new laws will also benefit small Croatian and Hungarian minority groups.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said the measures mean that minority-protection clauses of the 1955 treaty would be fulfilled in letter and spirit. He called the decision a workable solution after years of discord between Slovenes and the German-speaking majority.

Even More

Mr. Kreisky said the Austrian government would do even more for minorities than stipulated by the state treaty. No other European country was making such concessions to minorities, he told parliament.

The government plans to erect dual-language signposts in areas where minorities comprise at least 25 per cent of the population.

The Slovene minority has lived in Carinthia, near the Yugoslav border, for 1,300 years. For the German-speaking majority, Slovene claims for wider rights evoke fears of possible further claims of unity with the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia, across the border.

In 1972, the friction exploded in the "signpost war," in which rightist German-speaking nationalists tore down newly erected dual-language signs in 205 villages and towns.

Russia Offers Condolences on Death of Chu

MOSCOW, July 8 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has sent China condolences on the death of military hero Chu Teh, describing him as an "outstanding internationalist revolutionary." Tass reported today.

The condolences were offered in a telegram from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) to its Chinese equivalent, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. As chairman of this body, Mr. Chu was China's nearest equivalent to a head of state.

"In the telegram," Tass reported, "it is said that the memory of Chu Teh—an outstanding internationalist revolutionary, legendary commander and fighter for the freedom of China—will always be preserved in the hearts of the Soviet people."

Thousands Watch Cortege

PEKING, July 8 (Reuters).—The body of Mr. Chu was taken tonight through the silent, crowd-lined streets of the capital to be cremated.

Thousands waited for more than an hour to watch the long cortege bearing the "father of the Red Army," who died here Tuesday at the age of 90.

Bulgaria Bids More Unity In Comecon

BERLIN, July 8 (UPI).—Bulgaria, which keeps close to Moscow's line, called today for more integration of the economies of the nine countries of the Comecon group.

Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov, in a speech made yesterday but released today, told the 30th meeting of Comecon—the East-bloc equivalent of the European Economic Community—that the organization's programs allow the economic development problems of each country to be resolved in accordance with the goals of the entire community.

He said it was essential that the mechanisms of directing the Comecon economies "unite as well as fulfill a process of integration." He said that the states must "plan together to a higher degree."

Western experts on Soviet affairs said that the Soviet Union used Bulgaria to state the policy, rather than antagonize independent Eastern European countries such as Romania, which are wary of Soviet economic control. They said that the Bulgarian's speech exceeded the publicly stated Soviet line on Comecon.

Bulgaria's statement on cohesion among the nine members was made as representatives of some states expressed guarded criticism of price instability.

The Polish government last week announced food-price increases averaging 69 per cent but withdrew them after workers staged protests. Meat prices in Hungary will rise next week by an average of 30 per cent.

Gyoergy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, hinted in a speech to the conference at the difficulties caused by rising raw material prices.

A Western expert on Soviet affairs said that the Hungarian was referring to Soviet raw material and oil prices. Ninety per cent of Hungary's oil and raw materials are imported from the Soviet Union, which last year raised its prices.

"With the situation on the world market as it is today, the need to establish timely and operative projects, created by the common effort of [Comecon] countries in the development of energy and raw material sources, is of extraordinarily large importance," Mr. Lazar said.

An Early Opponent of Nazis

Bonn Planning State Funeral For Ex-President Heinemann

BONN, July 8 (AP).—West German President Walter Scheel today ordered a state funeral for his predecessor, Gustav Heinemann, who died yesterday of a circulatory ailment.

Mr. Heinemann, who was 76, will be buried at Park Cemetery in the Ruhr industrial city of Essen. A date for the funeral has not been set.

Mr. Scheel also ordered a memorial service, which is expected to be held in the West German parliament.

A Social Democrat

Mr. Heinemann served as head of state from 1969 to 1974 and was the first Social Democrat to serve as President since World War II.

He was elected President with a narrow 6-vote margin after three years as justice minister.

He was an early opponent of the Nazis and a former mayor of Essen, the city where he studied and began practicing law. He retired after his five-year term as President, refusing to run again because he felt that at 74 he was too old.

His anti-Nazi record helped him accomplish sensitive missions in neighboring countries with bitter memories of German occupation between 1939 and 1945.

He was welcomed as the first West German President to pay state visits to the Netherlands and Denmark in 1969, and to Norway in 1970. He went to Romania in 1971, the first West German head of state to visit a Soviet-bloc nation.

Mr. Heinemann reduced protocol and some of the myths surrounding his high office, earning him the title "the citizen's president."

Asked on one occasion whether he loved his country, he replied, "Ach, nonsense. I don't love any country. I love my wife."

Shortly before his retirement, he noted with satisfaction that "people meet me very relaxed, big and small. They address me cheerfully wherever they can on the streets. When I was a schoolboy, I couldn't imagine that I would act this way to the Kaiser of Germany ... I would have been too scared."

His election in West Berlin in a special elective assembly marked a turning point in postwar West German history, heralding a new era of rule by the left-leaning Social Democratic party.

The election took place in a crisis atmosphere brought on by East German harassment of road traffic to West Berlin, a move to protest what the Communists considered illegal West German political activity in the city.

Mr. Heinemann defeated a Christian Democratic opponent, Gerhard Schroeder, who also received the unwanted votes of the ultrarightist National Democratic party.

Brandt Coalition

Three months after Mr. Heinemann took office, the Social Democrats and the small, liberal Free Democratic party formed a ruling coalition under Chancellor Willy Brandt after winning a joint election majority, ending 20 years of Christian Democratic rule.

Mr. Heinemann was born at Schweim, a small township on the edge of the Ruhr Valley. His father ran a workers' welfare office at the Krupp concern and his mother was the daughter of a slater.

Illness cut short his World War I army service and he concentrated on studying law, economics and history.

He took doctorates in the first two and set up a law practice in 1926 in Essen, where his family had moved soon after his birth.

Mr. Heinemann's first serious clash with rightists was in 1920. Followers of the extremist Wolfgang Kapp tried to bring about the collapse of the Reichstag on March 13, 1920, but the attempt was aborted by a general strike and Kapp fled, later to die in prison.

Mr. Heinemann helped foil the "Kapp putsch" by distributing leaflets at factory gates calling for a general strike against the rebel military. He was briefly imprisoned by Kapp followers.

When Hitler rose to power in 1933, Mr. Heinemann joined a Protestant church cell formed to resist Nazi attempts to enlist the church for Hitler's purposes.

Membership in this "bekennende kirche" (confessional church) began a lifelong devotion to Protestantism that brought him many high church posts and an honorary theology doctorate from Bonn University in 1967.

Mr. Heinemann entered active politics when the British military occupation authorities installed him as Essen's mayor 1946-49.

Then still a Christian Democratic conservative, he was appointed federal interior minister by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in the first Bonn government in 1949.

A year later, he quit the job and Mr. Adenauer's party to protest West German rearmament plans.

He saw rearmed Germans as "newly cured alcoholics who've had a bottle thrust under their noses and told to drink."

He founded his own party—the strongly liberal All-German People's party—but this was dissolved after five years. Mr. Heinemann moved further left, joining the Social Democratic party and swiftly obtaining responsible party posts.

Mr. Heinemann was named justice minister in 1966 and proved to be a dynamic administrator, producing 37 draft laws in just over two years. A major reform of the penal code, breaking with centuries-old traditions, was largely to his credit.

AP.

Gustav Heinemann

In Its First Election, Church In Ethiopia Names Patriarch

ADDIS ABABA, July 8 (WP).—For the first time in its 1,600-year history, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church has held elections for its patriarch and chosen a simple peasant priest to take over its fortunes under the country's new Socialist military regime.

The government announced yesterday that the winner among five candidates—two monks, a priest and two bishops—was 58-year-old Malaku Wolde-Michael from the southern province of Sidamo.

The new patriarch was elected to replace Patriarch Tewoflos, who was removed in February after being accused of misappropriation of relief funds and illegal accumulation of millions of dollars. An interim bishop was appointed to head the church until the election of a patriarch.

Not only was it the first election of an Ethiopian patriarch, previously appointed by the emperor or the Coptic (Egyptian) Church, but it was also the first time any institution has voted for a leader since the military seized power two years ago last month and deposed the late Emperor Haile Selassie a short time later.

Strained Relations

Since then, relations between the Orthodox Church and the government have been strained, partly because the military has insisted upon a sharp separation of church and state and partly because of the Socialist policies it has adopted.

Also, the military has pursued a policy of putting the country's Christians and Moslems on an equal footing, decreasing the role and importance of the church here.

The Christian establishment has come in for sharp criticism from the left for its conservative role in the countryside and its lack of social concern for the poor peasantry. But it has also been under attack from the right for failing to defend the late emperor or the institution of the monarchy during the military's "creeping coup."

Once the second most powerful concerns now is to find new, badpian Church has now been stripped of most of its wealth and influence in politics and lives in relative poverty.

Last year, the military government nationalized church lands —once estimated to amount to one-third of the country's total arable area—and much of its real estate investments in the cities.

Sources of Finance

One of the church leaders' main concerns now is to find new bally needed sources of finance for its activities and even for the maintenance of its 18,000 churches, 19 large monasteries and 200,000 clerics. There are about 12 to 14 million Ethiopian church members.

Christianity came to Ethiopia in the early fourth century when it was introduced by two wandering Syrians and soon became the official religion of the ancient Axumite Empire. Until the revolution in 1974, it remained the state religion.

For 1,500 years, the church here was under the Egyptian church and the "abuna," or patriarch, was generally a foreigner appointed by the authorities in Alexandria. Not until 1949 did the Ethiopian Christians gain the right to have their own patriarch.

Egypt Steps Up Aid to Sudanese

CAIRO, July 8 (UPI).—Egypt is extending military aid to the Sudan following last week's abortive coup attempt against the regime of President Gaafar Numeiri, Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy, the war minister, said today.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at the Nasser Military Academy, Gen. Gamasy cited the Sudanese coup attempt and the Lebanese civil war as parts of "a design to weaken the Arab world."

"Egypt is making every effort to thwart this [design] whether in Lebanon or the Sudan," he said. "We are giving aid to the Sudan," he added. "Part of this aid has been announced. It is not yet time to disclose the rest."

Owners of Lui Buying Paris Match Magazine

PARIS, July 8 (Reuters).—The magazine Paris Match is to be sold to the company that publishes Lui and is linked to the Playboy organization, its owners said today.

The owners, the Hachette group, recently acquired Paris Match from Jean Prouvost with the intention of reselling it. Hachette will retain a 40-per-cent share in the weekly, one of Europe's best-known picture magazines, which has a circulation of about 800,000.

Argentine Bomb Death

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (AP).—A bomb exploded today while it was being deactivated at a fire station here, killing a fireman and injuring six security officers, police said.

Study Notes War Danger In S. Africa

Swedish Unit Warns Of World Conflict

STOCKHOLM, July 8 (UPI).—A war in southern Africa could turn into an international conflict between East and West but there is still time to negotiate reforms, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said today, concluding a three-year study.

The report said that the Western economic world has made huge investments in South Africa which may be considered too valuable to hand over to black nationalist regimes.

South Africa also holds one-third of the world's uranium reserves, the report noted.

SIPRI, an independent research institute established in 1966 and financed by the Swedish parliament, said:

"The South African government emphasizes its position as the guardian of the Cape route and as a bastion of Western civilization against Communism. Chinese and Soviet engagement in Africa is cited as 'proof' of evil designs on the continent. It may well be that Western economic interests, coupled with political rivalry, could internationalize the conflict to an alarming degree," the report said.

Major Arms

Even without international help, South Africa is still capable of large-scale war, the report said.

"The SIPRI arms trade registers show that over the period 1960-75 South Africa alone imported nearly as much in the way of major arms—aircraft, missiles, armored fighting vehicles and warships—as the rest of sub-Saharan Africa taken together. An Indian Ocean navy is rapidly being built up and the capacity of the Simonstown Naval Base is to be trebled," the report said.

But there is still time to negotiate reforms before war breaks out between whites and blacks, SIPRI director Frank Barnaby said.

"The resort to armed warfare depends on a combination of many factors at work simultaneously. At one point in the historical development of a given conflict a limit is reached from where there is no return to reformist methods.

"The escalation of the conflict has not yet reached this perceived point in the remaining white-ruled states in southern Africa," he said.

Attack on Dentists In Milan Is Painless

MILAN, July 8 (AP).—Urban guerrillas armed with machine guns raided the Milan office of the Association of Dentists today, tied up five office workers and fled after painting slogans on the walls, police said.

"Armed Revolution," a sign read. Another said: "We'll Strike Whenever and Wherever We Want." No injuries were reported.

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PARIS THEATER

Synge's 'Playboy' and the Language Barrier

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 8 (IHT).—George Moore acclaimed John M. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" the most significant play (in English, one presumes) of the past 200 years and his judgment, dithyrambic though it be, finds increasing adhesion. This, however, is not to be perceived in its latest French version, "Le Baladin du Monde Occidental" presently at the Théâtre d'Orsay.

The French have always admired Synge. The first full-length study of his work was by the French critic, Maurice Bourgeois, who also made the initial translations of Synge's plays. These were not entirely satisfactory, but the current adaptation by Françoise Regnault is no better. The great Irish dramatist, like so many of his countrymen, has been blocked from complete evaluation by the language barrier. It would require a fine poet to reproduce Synge in French.

Yet his plays, even stripped of their eloquence, survive translation by their theatrical structure. Synge spent many of his formative years in France and frequented the Parisian theaters in the 1890s. It was in France, too, that he found his way. A drifting dilettante of the Latin Quarter, he steeped himself in French literature from Villon to Baudelaire. When he heard Anatole Le Braz lecture at the Sorbonne on Breton folklore, he took lessons in Breton and went to visit Brittany, where he was struck by the affinity of the Breton fishing towns with those on the west coast of Ireland. W.B. Yeats convinced him that he was wasting his time in Paris and urged him to return to Ireland. He went back, but to study life in the west. From this experience came his plays.

Dublin critics accused him of being a product of Continental fin-de-siècle decadence, a disciple of Maeterlinck, Zola and the ungodly others. Each of his plays was traced to such a source. It is true that the theme of "In the Shadow in the Glen" —in which the husband "lets on to be dead the way he'll catch his wife's goings-on"—is an old artifice. It occurs in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire," in Voltaire's "Zadig" and during Synge's Paris days in the hilarious playlet, "Octave," by Yves Mirande and Henri Geroule. But basically it is a retelling of the ancient Oriental legend of the faithless widow, a legend which Petronius borrowed.

Again Synge's "Well of the Saints"—in which a blind beggar couple have their sight miraculously restored only to wish they were again blind—has a message akin to that of Clemenceau's Chinese one-act, "Le Voile du Bonheur." But what a divide between Clemenceau's windy rhetoric and Synge's winged imagery!

The premiere of "The Playboy" in 1907 caused riots at the Abbey Theater and was denounced as a libel on the native peasantry. But it is but a farcical legend from which Synge wove a brilliant folk comedy. Christy Malone is a classical braggart of the line of Corneille's Dorante and Ibsen's Peer Gynt. Enraged by his tyrannical father, he strikes him down and, believing he has killed his parent, runs off to County Mayo to relate his troubles to a poor publican and his pretty daughter, Pegeen, who shelter him. He becomes a hero to her as well as to the community. When his hardheaded father turns up, Christy wins respect by making a second attempt to slay him. Only someone utterly deficient in humor could view such a play as a glorification of patricide.

At the Théâtre d'Orsay "The Playboy" suffers directorial intervention. One might imagine that when an author of Synge's eminence writes "exit," a director would comply with his demand. But not at all. The main action is set on a raised platform and when a character quits this headquarters, he would quit the stage. Instead no one who is theoretically absent ever leaves the stage. While the scenes of the text are performed, groups of those supposedly "off" continue to mosey about, apparently to contribute the atmospheric background, which is unnecessary as the author has already supplied it.

What is especially remarkable throughout his dramatic work is an exquisite and almost uncanny power of conjuring up natural appearances—a curious process distinctly reminiscent of ancient Irish poetry, of showing us, without apparent interruption in the dialogue, glimpses of landscapes. This is indeed a kind of word-scenery—which the French call *décor parlé*. By a few subtle touches, Synge conveys a moonlit hillside, a road at night, and more effects that defy analysis.

Brigitte Jaques, the director, has evidently mistaken this joyous lark, this soaring comedy for something of dank tragic depth like "Rosmersholm" and has lighted it as though it were an adaptation of some spooky tale by Edgar Allan Poe. To crown the jest, she has engaged a company that appears to believe that the business of the evening is "Murder in the Red Barn."

Synge, drawn by John Butler Yeats, at a rehearsal of "The Playboy of the Western World" in January, 1907.

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—There will be two huge all-night *bals populaires* July 13, starting at 9 p.m., to commemorate Bastille Day. French variety stars will headline both events: Mireille Mathieu at the Tuileries Gardens and Marcel Amont, Isabelle Aubret and Juliette Greco at the Esplanade de la Défense. Admission is free.

* * *

LONDON—The Horace Silver quartet and Turning Point are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's. The Sandpipers are at the Talk of the Town.

* * *

Jazz festivals are going on all over Europe, with many of the musicians appearing in most of the festivals. This means hectic one-night stands and dashing from city to city. There has been some complaining about the scheduling.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—July 15-17 festival at the Tivoli Gardens: Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie, Lionel Hampton and others.

* * *

THE HAGUE—July 16-18 festival at the Concertgebouw: Count Basie, Ray Charles, Dizzy Gillespie, Stan Getz, Memphis Slim, Phineas Newborn, Teddy Wilson, Cootie Williams, L Hampton, John Lee Hooker rah Vaughan, Cat Anderson, Sims, Illinois Jacquet, E Weston, Frank Wright and more.

* * *

ANTIBES - JUAN-LES-P France—July 16-24 festival: Charles, the Mighty Clon Joy, Milt Jackson, Sy Oliver, Jones-Mel Lewis Big Band race Silver, Keith Jarrett, Taylor, Larry Corryel, H Hancock, the Sun Ra Orc and many more.

* * *

This week's top single i United States is "Afte Delight" by Starland Vocal and in Britain, "Young H Run Free" by Candi Staton

—FRANK VAN BRAK

Bible Ms. Published

JERUSALEM, July 8 (Reuters).—A limited facsimile e of the Aleppo Codex, a thou year-old manuscript of the Testament, has been publ here. Considered the oldes most important manuscript Old Testament, the codex written in about AD 900 an formed the basis for all H Bibles published since then

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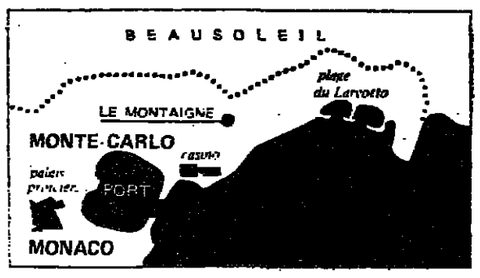

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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1976

...itain Gives ...ofit Data on ...rth Sea Oil

...ounts Seen Boosted ...£16 Billion in 1985

...NDON, July 8 (Reuters).—...ain's North Sea oil program ... give a boost of £5.8 billion ...e country's balance of pay... by 1980, the Treasury esti... today.

...ing great stress on the uni... ...ities involved, the Treasury ...sted that by 1985 the net ... of oil revenue on the over... ...alance of payments might ... much as £16 billion.

...is sum allows for inflation ...is based on the assumption ... present oil prices will be ...tained in real terms.

...rth Sea oil is thought likely ... worth just over 5 per cent ...e gross national product— ...lation's output of goods and ...ces.

...related news today, Burmah ...nounced that it has found ... the northeastern part of ...ssion 211/18 in the British ... of the North Sea.

...e discovery well produced ... oil at rates up to 2,900 ...ls a day. The concession is ... by the Halibut Group, for ...h Burmah is operator.

...e find was made on a "com... ...y separate geological fea... about seven miles north of ...Thistle field, which was dis...ed in July, 1973, and is due ...ome into production next ...

...rmah said further drilling ... be necessary to establish the ...ficance of the latest dis...

...rmah has a 24-per-cent in... ...t in the concession, the ...inex group of West Germany ... 42.5 per cent, Santa Fe Min... holds 22.5 per cent, Tri... ...rol has 10 per cent and ...terhouse Securities 1 per ...

...the economic progress report, Treasury said that up to now development of North Sea oil ...added to Britain's payments ...it—which last year totaled ... billion.

...ports connected with oil ex... ...ration and development were ...mated at about £750 million ...£1 billion last year.

...Britain should just about break ...n on North Sea oil this year, ...costs are counter-balanced by ...come from growing oil produc... ..., the report said.

...hroughout its survey the Trea... ...y stressed the difficulties in... ...ved in predicting the economic ...re. "In the years ahead, the ...cts will depend critically on ... oil price and on how govern... ...nts of the day choose to allo... ...e national resources," the re... ...t said.

...ther imponderables are the ...ounts of oil produced and the ... of production.

...he forecast also assumed that ...ation in Britain and in other ...or industrial countries would ...at around 3 per cent for the ...t five years.

...atest official estimates are ...t North Sea oil production ...uld be around 100 million ...ric tons a year by 1980, and ... could increase to about 150 ...ion tons in the middle of the ...ade.

VW Is Offered Loan By Pa. Pension Funds

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 8 (UPI).—Pennsylvania's two giant public pension funds, with assets nearing $5 billion, have proposed a 15-year, $135-million loan to Volkswagen at 9 per cent interest to locate its first U.S. assembly plant at New Stanton.

The loan proposal is a substantial increase over figures mentioned earlier by the administration of Gov. Milton Shapp, which is actively courting VW to locate here.

Reluctance on the part of the two pension funds to rush into long-term loan commitments appears to have been the major obstacle keeping the state and VW from completing their negotiations.

It is estimated that the state promised to pull together from various sources about $200 million in financing for VW.

The proposal laid before the West German automaker early this week would involve an $85-million investment by the Public School Employees Retirement Fund and a $50-million investment by the State Employees Retirement Fund.

The plan would also require VW to provide an irrevocable letter of credit on U.S. banks as security for the pension funds.

VW could not pay off the debt in advance and the funds could, after eight years, put the letters of credit to the banks involved and call in their investments if higher rates were available elsewhere. In the event negotiations with VW eliminate the funds' right to call their investments after eight years, they propose that the interest rate be one-quarter point higher.

The $135 million that would be made available to VW, largely for equipment, could be drawn for one year after the financing agreement is reached. Any sum not drawn by VW at the end of a year would lapse.

VW Had First-Half Profit

WOLFSBURG, July 8 (Reuters).—VW made a profit of 500 million deutsche marks in the first half of 1976 after losing 50 million DM in the year-ago period, a company spokesman said today.

VW does not have to pay taxes on this profit, due to losses incurred in both 1974 and 1975.

Profit Up 22.6% At British Firm

LONDON, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Net profit rose by 22.6 per cent at Imperial Group Ltd. in the half year ended April 30, the tobacco company announced today.

Earnings totaled £32.6 million, up from £26.6 million in the same period a year earlier. Sales rose to £1.35 billion from £1.1 billion.

Imperial group declared an interim dividend of 1.75 pence, unchanged.

The company said that second-half results will not be below the year-earlier levels.

Japan Firms Report

TOKYO, July 8 (Reuters).—Sanyo Electric Co. reported today net profits rose to 4.1 billion yen ($13.8 million) in the six months ended May 31 from 2.7 billion yen in the same period last year.

Sales rose to 203.5 billion yen from 165 billion yen. The company set an unchanged dividend of 3 yen.

In another report, Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. said net earnings in the first half rose to 4.3 billion yen from 2.1 billion yen, while sales increased to 156.2 billion yen from 124.1 billion yen.

The company set an unchanged interim dividend of 5 yen.

Price Rise Slows In OECD Area In Latest Month

PARIS, July 8 (IHT).—The rise in consumer prices in the major industrialized countries slowed in May, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported today, but the trend appears to be upward.

For the month, prices in the OECD states rose 0.8 per cent, down from the 1.1-per-cent advance in April. But the annual rate for the latest three months is running at 10.5 per cent compared with the 8.75-per-cent rise in the three months ending in March.

In addition, the OECD noted that "the rise in commodity prices has played a significant role in the acceleration of inflation" and went on to add that food prices in North America have begun to rise—reversing a trend that had lasted for several months and which is bound to add more upward pressure on the price indexes.

For the year ending in May, West Germany had the lowest increase of 5 per cent.

EEC Aids Developing States

BRUSSELS, July 8 (AP).—The Common Market today signed conventions with 15 African and two Pacific Ocean countries granting them some $80 million to compensate for export losses suffered in 1975.

The money is being made available under the Common Market's export stabilization scheme—Stabex—which 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries are entitled to under the Lome convention, a broad trade-and-aid agreement.

Claude Cheysson, the member of the EEC Commission in charge of development and cooperation, told newsmen that Stabex was an unprecedented international achievement to guarantee stable export earnings for developing countries where a drop in demand, poor yields due to bad weather or natural accidents often translate into economic disaster.

"It is a right to compensation," Mr. Cheysson explained, "not a means of stabilizing the prices of raw materials we import. It provides security of income for exportable goods."

Most of the countries will not have to refund the money.

...oland Eases Alien Investment Plan

By Peter Osnos

...ARSAW (WP).—Poland's program for allowing for...ers to establish private busi...es in the country—Eastern ...pe's most forthright bid ever ... capitalist investment—is even ...der in its final form than was ...nally envisioned by planners. ...key condition that investors ...f Polish origin now living in ...West has been dropped in the ...lled regulations published in ...nt weeks. Instead, virtually ...one willing to put up the ...ney evidently will be con...ered under terms that seem ...bly flexible.

...e complete plan was disclosed ...re last month's worker up...al forced the leadership to ...iedly withdraw steep price ...reases on staple goods and is ..., therefore, directly related to ...e events. But the elaboration ...he original narrow proposal ...cts Poland's abiding interest ...tracting outside investment— ...elp keep prices in line, among ...r benefits.

...e leadership's willingness to ...erge Marxist ideological ...iples of state economic ...agement to blatant expédi... ...is a potentially important ...through in East-West ties. ...ral Eastern European coun... have heretofore permitted ...ventures with Western firms ...ultimate control was retained ...he state.

Outsiders Keep Control

...e unique feature of Poland's ...program is that the business ...be wholly-owned and operat... ...y foreign individuals or cer... ...tions.

...initially put forward in eco... ...ic publications here some ...hs ago, the proposal was ...ned to persons abroad of ...

Polish Ancestry Rule Is Dropped

Polish ancestry—a means, it was thought, of minimizing the purely commercial aspect of the plan. That caveat was clearly deemed too restrictive, however, in light of Poland's urgent need for such investment and was quietly dropped.

The regulations as enacted by the Council of Ministers specify that these private "economic activities" may include "crafts, internal trade and catering services, hotel services, other services," which Western analysts believe is sufficiently vague to encompass any enterprise short of a major industrial or engineering plant.

The overriding concern, based on the available documents, is plainly not the exact nature or size of the undertaking within broad limits, but their ability to earn Western currency. Poland sorely needs that sort of convertible money raised through exports and tourism to pay off large debts in the West and finance new imports.

Furnish Hard Currency

By depositing a substantial portion of his investment capital in Polish banks as required and through tax payments as well as other expenditures, the Western businessman will be furnishing Poland with currencies it has not been able to earn enough of itself.

At the same time, the successful investor will be withdrawing profits, much as he would anywhere, making the arrangement mutually lucrative—at least in theory.

While the emphasis for now seems to be on hotels, resorts and restaurants aimed at foreign visitors, repeated references in the regulations to "sales of goods" indicate that some manufacturing is anticipated, perhaps leather goods and carpets that can be designated as crafts.

The justification for permitting private enterprise to function within existing laws is that there already are thousands of small Polish-owned businesses, cottage industries employing a handful of people each, restaurants and countryside rooming houses. These are officially classified as "the non-socialised economy."

Apparently for the sake of rationalizing so bold an invitation to capitalists, the new program is merely presented as an extension of these provisions already in force. Therefore, there has been virtually no publicity about the plan inside Poland except for official legal announcements.

No Surge Expected

No great surge of foreigners is expected in any case. There are numerous risks for the outsider in delving so deeply into a Communist economy where all political power resides with a party still formally, at least, dedicated to eradicating individual sources of profit.

The only financial requirements are an "obligation to meet all costs of the investment in convertible currency and a down-payment of 30 per cent of the investment," also in hard currency. This provision can be reduced in "particularly justified cases."

The generalities of the regulations in these and other respects as well as the omission of difficult items such as who will be employed in the enterprises, and how much they are to be paid, shows that there are ample grounds for devising acceptable terms.

U.S. Economy: An Analysis

A 'Well Balanced' Expansion

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The U.S. economy, having completed the first phase of its recovery from the worst recession of the postwar period, has settled into a moderate rate of growth. From the standpoint of the Ford administration, the expansion is just about right—"well balanced" is the favorite term. From the standpoint of the Democrats, hoping to take over the White House in part on the economic issue, the rate of growth is too slow, the level of unemployment too high and the rate of inflation too great.

Although beauty or ugliness lies in the eye of the beholder, the facts on the state of the economy and the forecast about the near-term outlook—through the election period and to the end of 1976—are not in real dispute.

The big bulls and the big bears of a year ago were both wrong. The economy has neither boomed nor lapsed into a second phase of the slump.

The first phase of the recovery (from the first quarter of 1975 through the first quarter of 1976) was a little faster than could be sustained once the swing in inventories was over. In the first quarter of last year, inventories were being cut at an annual rate of $25 billion. In the second quarter that rate of stock-cutting climbed to $30 billion.

But in the second half of 1975, the rate of inventory decline slowed to a bare $2 billion, and in the first quarter of this year, business added $15.5 billion to stocks.

Thus, the inventory swing added over $40 billion to the business recovery from the first quarter of 1976. In retrospect, the 1973-75 slump was in large measure an inventory recession. From peak to trough, inventories fell by $50 billion.

But now, having finished the swing back to stock-building, the rate of growth in total national output will be somewhat slower. The increase in real gross national product during the second quarter of this year is likely to be less than 5 per cent at an annual rate, well below the 8.7-per-cent rate of advance in the first quarter.

George Perry, of the Brookings Institution, has pinpointed the second-quarter rise in real GNP at 4.6 per cent. Thereafter, he sees real output climbing at annual rates of 5.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent in the final two quarters of the year—not much different from what Alan Greenspan and other administration economists are expecting.

The big innovation that Mr. Greenspan said he would bring to Washington—and has brought—is objective, depoliticized economic forecasting. In fact, the Greenspan Council of Economic Advisers has sometimes appeared to resolve its doubts on the pessimistic side.

This has caused a certain amount of discomfiture for President Ford (especially the gloomy long-term projection of persistently high unemployment and inflation, which formed the basis of the fiscal 1976 budget) but it has enhanced the credibility of the CEA.

Sidney L. Jones, chief Treasury economist, who has also won a reputation for objective analysis and forecasting, says the administration now expects the economy to perform somewhat better in 1976 than it expected at the start of the year.

At the beginning of 1976, said Mr. Jones, the administration expected real GNP to rise 6 per cent for the year. It now is looking for a gain of about 7 per cent.

In january, the administration thought unemployment would average 7.7 per cent in 1976, and that the year-end rate would be 7.4 per cent. Mr. Jones now says the unemployment forecast calls for the jobless rate to average 7.5 per cent this year, and that the year-end rate "just might" get under 7 per cent.

At the start of the year, the administration expected inflation to run between 6 and 7 per cent in 1976. Mr. Jones says the administration now expected inflation (defined as the rate of increase in the overall price index used to deflate GNP) to fall within the 5-to-6-per-cent range.

From the standpoint of business and the stock market the swing from first-phase recovery to the flatter rate of growth that lies ahead for the rest of the year looks neither very bullish nor very bearish.

The climb in profits from the first quarter of 1975 to the first quarter of 1976 was 43.8 per cent. With moderate economic growth in prospect for the rest of the year, the rate of gain in profits is likely to slow to about 20 per cent by the end of 1976.

Interest rates, having been pushed up by the Federal Reserve's tightening in the last quarter, are likely to sink a bit, then rise slowly during the rest of the year.

Inflation Fears Depress Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, July 8 (IHT).—The stock market squeezed out a modest gain today despite weakness in certain blue chips and some late caution ahead of tomorrow's U.S. wholesale price index report for June.

Analysts said speculation in Wall Street circles is that the inflation figure for the latest period will exceed the 0.3-per-cent rate rise in May.

Still, for most of the session the market appeared to draw optimism from indications that Federal Reserve monetary policy will follow a steady course for the time being and from belief that second quarter corporate earnings will show good year-to-year comparisons.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.82 point to 991.98. It was ahead about 4 points at its high for the session.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered decliners by about 800 to about 565.

Volume totaled 21.71 million shares compared with 18.47 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market drew some support from a decline in federal funds rate that indicated to dealers the Federal Reserve was relaxing its credit policy.

Ford Motor was a strong feature, climbing a point to 57 3/8. It raised the quarterly dividend.

The remainder of the automotive group was fractionally mixed.

Superscope gained 1/2 to 21 3/8 on top of an advance of better than 2 yesterday, when it released an optimistic earnings estimate.

Borg-Warner moved ahead 1 1/8 to 30 a day after it raised its 1976 earnings forecast.

Colgate-Palmolive, which reported higher earnings and raised the quarterly dividend, climbed 5/8 to 28 1/8.

But Du Pont, which is weighted heavily in many market averages, slumped 2 7/8 to 132 1/2.

A.E. Staley climbed 1 7/8 to 30 3/8, with Emery Air Freight up 1 7/8 to 43 1/2, and Schering-Plough 1 1/8 higher at 55 7/8.

United Nuclear surrendered 2 5/8 to 34 1/2, continuing its recent downtrend.

Levi-Strauss lost 1 1/4 to 42.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed higher, with the Amex index up 0.59 to 105.89.

Risdon Manufacturing gained 1/4 to 17 1/2. It announced development of a new valve and pump for dispensing fragrances and other products packaged in small non-aerosol bottles.

Adobe Oil & Gas rose 3/4 to 12 after reporting new oil and gas discoveries.

Syntex advanced 3/8 to 33 1/2, with Houston Oil & Minerals up 1/4 to 61 1/4.

Farm commodity futures prices, down for limits the previous session, turned around in most of the major pits and closed with gains.

Joint Trademark For EEC Goods Is Being Studied

BRUSSELS, July 8 (IHT).—The Common Market Commission is to propose the establishment of a common trademark to insure the free circulation throughout the EEC of trademarked goods, it was revealed here today.

Finn Olav Gundelach, the commissioner responsible for the EEC's internal market, said that the idea will be "a matter of major interest to consumers, manufacturers and businessmen in the community."

Although there is already a common policy for patented goods, the commissioner said, "the same is not true of proprietary products and services, which are subject to national laws for the protection of industrial and commercial property."

Company Report

Colgate Palmolive

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars		
Second Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	598.0	534.0
Profits	39.6	35.2
Per Share	0.52	0.46

* 1975 figures restated to include results of Riviana Foods.

Concorde Flights Are a Sellout For Businessmen

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Six weeks after the Concorde's debut in transatlantic service, Air France and British Airways report seats available have been sold out on practically every flight in both directions and full loads are expected to continue into the fall.

"The number of novelty seekers is declining and the loads are more and more representative of the steady businessman market we anticipated," a British Airways spokesman said.

The two airlines sell fewer than the 100 seats on the Concordes to ensure sufficient fuel supplies. Air France has been booking 80 seats on each flight and out of Dulles Airport British Airways was booking only 71 seats until this month, when it cut the advance reservations to 68 per flight because Washington's summer heat affects takeoff lift capability.

Hot temperatures in London have also affected loads. Rather than have 20 of their number left behind, all 80 passengers on last Saturday's Washington-bound flight agreed to leave their luggage behind.

Swiss Prices Rise 2.3% in Half Year

BERN, July 8 (UPI).—Switzerland's consumer price index rose 2.3 per cent during the first half of the year against 8.2 per cent during the first six months of 1975, the government said today.

The increase in June was just 0.2 per cent, the lowest monthly increase recorded since 1960. The rise in June last year had been 1.1 per cent. The index now stands at 165.6 with 1966 equaling 100.

The six-month increase this year was mainly due to a rise in the price of foodstuffs, the government said.

SEC Postpones Move On 'Put' Options Trade

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—Dashing the hopes of four stock exchanges that had hoped to begin trading in put options next month, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced yesterday that it would not make any decision authorizing such transactions before January 1977.

The commission released copies of a letter sent by chairman Roderick Hills to the heads of the exchanges that cited "a substantial number of issues" that remain unresolved in a pilot program of trading in call options begun in 1973.

Among the more important of these, it is believed, are investigations by the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the American Stock Exchange into trading irregularities in calls. Both these exchanges issued statements yesterday saying they were "disappointed" by the delay in the decision on puts.

The commission noted that trading in calls—options to purchase stock within a specified period and at a specified price—has grown faster than projected and stated:

"Because of that growth, the unique nature of the trading vehicle and the need to provide an opportunity for investors to become thoroughly acquainted with its characteristics, the exchanges concerned and the commission have grappled with a large number of specific regulatory, surveillance and economic questions. While progress has been made, a substantial number of issues remain unresolved."

Put options, the opposite of calls, give a holder the right to sell stock under specified conditions.

Several target dates, the most recent being Aug. 17, have been advanced by the securities industry as representing feasible times to introduce put trading, and many believed that it would finally come next month.

The commission also said in its letter that there has not yet been enough opportunity to take a broad view of the pilot programs in calls and of how they fit into development of the markets.

It took the occasion, however, to stress its view that there is "economic logic for the extension of existing exchange option trading to include puts."

The exchanges receiving Mr. Hills's letter were the Pacific Stock Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in addition to the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the American Stock Exchange.

Policy on Shareholders

The SEC also put forward its long-awaited recommendations governing the conditions under which stockholders' proposals may reach a vote at stockholder meetings.

The proposals would significantly expand the opportunity of social activists to place before an annual meeting resolutions that are not of obvious economic significance to the company.

In addition, shareholders for the first time will be able to register their views on corporate dividend policy, although they may not specify any particular amount or percentage.

However, the commission also proposed changes in its proxy rules that would make it easier for management to exclude proposals it believes are frivolous, repetitious or too lengthy.

The proposals were published for public comment to be received until Sept. 7. The changes are expected to be ready for annual meetings next spring.

A major change proposed would advance the deadline for proposals to be considered at annual meetings to 90 days before the meeting instead of 70 days. A similar advance is contemplated for the filing of management's reasons for refusing a stockholder's request.

Analysts See Fed Signal to Lower Rates

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Maneuvers by the Federal Reserve in the money markets today and yesterday have raised the possibility that it might be relaxing its credit reins a bit.

Yesterday, the Fed moved to inject funds into the nation's banking system at a time most analysts had expected it to take no action. Specifically, it injected reserves into the banking network when federal funds were trading at 5 9/16 per cent—a shade above the Fed's presumed 5 1/2-per-cent target rate on the key short-term instrument.

Federal funds are uncommitted reserves banks lend one another, and all other unadministered interest rates are scaled up it.

Analysts said they would not have given the maneuver a second thought if the funds rate then had remained in the 5 1/2-per-cent area. Instead, rates plummeted and funds traded as low as 1/2 per cent later in the day. (Aberrations in this rate are not infrequent on Wednesdays, the end of the financial week for the Fed.)

Today, the rate opened at 5 3/8 per cent. With the Fed making no move to withdraw funds from the market the rate declined a bit to 5 5/16.

Analysts noted that the funds rate is under downward pressure as the Treasury is currently reducing its balances at the Fed, putting money into circulation.

Other rates also trended lower. Dealers quoted 13-week Treasury bill rates at 5.34 per cent bid, down from 5.37 per cent earlier today and 5.39 per cent late yesterday. One-year bills fell to 5.88 per cent from 5.99 per cent yesterday.

To Our Readers

Again, we must ask our readers to bear with us regarding the New York and American Stock Exchange tables. They do not appear, at least in this edition, and for another week or so they will continue to be a day late.

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TOTAL

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JUNE 25, 1976.

Compagnie Française des Pétroles (TOTAL Group) held its A.G.M. in Paris on June 25, 1976. The parent company's accounts for 1975 were approved by the shareholders who were also shown the Balance Sheet and Consolidated Accounts.
In 1975, TOTAL Group's gross resources in crude oil amounted to 1,479,934 b/d, as compared with 1,772,646 b/d in 1974, as a result of which the sales excluding taxes dropped from Fr.F. 42,817 million in 1974 to Fr.F. 39,168 million in 1975.
The Group has, however, pursued its policy of diversifying the origins of its crude oil resources, geographically speaking, and of developing other sources of energy. This policy is reflected by the increase, from 30,704 b/d to 184,224 b/d of oil over one year, in the gross capacity of production facilities operated by the Group, either directly or by delegation. (Indonesia, Abu Dhabi, Algeria.)
Furthermore, the Group's activities in the sectors of natural gas (development of Frigg Field) uranium and coal will enable it to reach a leading position on the world market for these products in the near future.

1975 HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL Group:	
Consolidated Financial Data (in Fr.F. million).	
• Shareholders' equity (after income allocation)	8.100
• Net investments	3.420
• Sales excluding taxes	39.168
• Cash flow	2.177
• Net income (including minority interests)	721
• CFP's share in net income	733
Sales data (Th. tons)	
• Crude oil resources	72.323
• Volume of crude oil processed	46.584
• Finished product sales	55.429
COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PETROLES (Parent Company) (in Fr.F. million).	
• Shareholders' equity (after income allocation)	5.053.00
• Net income	412.60
• Dividend per share (net) (Fr.F.)	9.40

The Group's 1975 results were less satisfactory than those of the previous year, both as regards the net income (Fr.F. 721 million as compared with Fr.F. 1.752 million) and cash flow (Fr.F. 2.177 million compared with Fr.F. 4.078 million). It should, however, be remembered that the 1974 figures included an exceptional inventory value which accounted for Fr.F. 1.190 million of the net income and Fr.F. 1.650 million of the cash flow. In 1975 this factor had little or no effect on overall results.
Investments amounted to Fr.F. 3,420 million, as against Fr.F. 4,141 million in 1974, out of which Fr.F. 1,939 million (i.e. 56%) were self-financed. The balance was funded by an increase in medium and long term debts, fully justified by the favorable prospects for the development of new oil and gas deposits discovered in recent years.
The efforts towards diversification made by CFP imply that the conditions in which it operates enable the Company to have an adequate margin to remunerate heavy outlay and finance its development. So far, inadequate price level on major European markets has brought about a substantial increase in debt ratio. This is why it is vital to raise and keep price rates at levels that will ensure balance within the refining and marketing subsidiaries' operations.

"CFP and TOTAL Group 1975" brochure is available on request:
Address: Secrétariat Général de la CFP (Service Diffusion).
5 Rue Michel-Ange 75781 PARIS CEDEX 16, France.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 7, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5505 Abby Glen	$6	5⅞	6	
8992 Abitibi	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
207 Acklands	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
700 Agnico E	450	450	450	+10
20773 Alta Gas A	$12¾	12½	12¾	+¼
200 Alta Nat	$26½	26½	26½	-⅛
1220 Alminex	$5⅛	5½	5½	-¼
235 Argus C Pr	$15½	15½	15½	
34570 Alco A	$13½	13	13	-⅛
560 BP Can	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1600 Banister C	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	-⅛
2829 Bank N S	$38⅝	38¼	38⅛	
7419 Bell Canada	$47½	47¼	47½	+½
950 Beth Cop A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
5120 Block Bros	420	420	420	-5
2775 Bovis Cor	78	76	78	+1
600 Bralor Res	355	330	350	-10
300 Bramalea	$5⅝	5½	5½	
354 Bramada	117	116	116	-2
1565 Brenda M	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	
6050 Bridger	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	-¼
130 BCFP	$22½	22½	22½	-½
720 BC Phone	$12⅛	12¼	12¼	-⅛
27393 Brunswk	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
300 Budd Auto	$5½	5½	5½	-¼
315 Burns Fd	$11	11	11	
1269 Cad Frv	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
460 Cal Pow A	$29⅛	29½	29½	-⅛
9100 Camflo	$9	8¾	9	+⅛
1155 Campau A	465	450	465	+15
5400 C Nor West	$9⅞	9	9⅞	-⅛
191 Can Perm	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
5500 Can Trust A	$20⅝	20⅝	20½	+⅛
35 C Cablesy	$16	15¾	16	+½
600 Cdn Cel	$6¼	6¼	6¼	-⅛
3500 Cl Bk Com	$24¾	24½	24⅝	-⅛
61 Cdn Tire A	$45¾	45	45	-½
5045 C Utilities	$12	12	12	-⅛
1084 Canbra	395	395	395	-5
173 Candel Oil	$14½	14½	14½	
2740 Cassiar	$6	5⅞	6	+⅛
1219 Celanese	490	475	490	+10
1500 Chieftan D	$10¾	10¼	10¾	-⅛
2200 Coch Will	26	26	26	
2700 C Holiday I	310	305	305	
6550 Con B'dg	250	243	248	+8
2600 Con Distrb	390	390	390	
12438 Cons Gas	$12½	12¼	12½	-¼
3282 Con Fardy	410	400	405	+5
200 Conwest	345	345	345	+5
1199 Craight	$6½	6⅛	6¼	
500 Crush Intl	$8½	8¼	8¼	-⅛
2000 Cyprus	$11	10¾	11	+⅛
4415 Denison	$64¼	64	64¼	
1450 Dickson	495	475	485	
3655 Dofasco A	$29	28¼	28¾	-¼
1185 Dom Store	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
4400 D Textile A	$9⅝	9½	9½	
2450 Du Pont	$15	14⅞	15	+¼
500 Dylex L A	$6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
3805 East Mal	182	175	182	+7
35 Electro A	430	430	430	-10
600 Emco	$7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
2560 Falcon C	$8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
2693 Falcon	$40½	39½	40	
1500 Francana	$8	7⅞	8	+¼
75 Fraser A	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
100 Fruehauf	$6⅝	6½	6½	
100 Distrb A	$8⅝	8½	8½	
27470 Gnt Masct	129	110	128	+13
2300 Gibraltar	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¼
1100 Granduc	145	145	145	
1000 Gt Oil Sds	480	480	480	-20
50 Gt Paper	$31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	-⅛
100 Gt W Life	$51¼	51	51¼	+¼
600 Grayhnd	$18½	18½	18½	-¼
2299 Guar Trst	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	-¼
1300 Harlequin	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	-¼
1300 Hawker S	56	6	6	
205 Hayes D A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1070 H Bay Co	$19	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
565 IAC	$17	16¾	17	
1000 Indusmin	$8½	8½	8½	-⅛
200 Inland Gas	$9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
36 Int Mogul	270	270	270	-10
21485 Int Pipe A	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
1425 Inv Grp A	$7½	7½	7½	
525 Jannock	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4260 Kaiser Re	$14½	14½	14½	-¼
4907 Kaps Tram	142	138	140	-2
12220 Kerr A A	$13½	13¼	13½	
1000 Kotler A	495	490	490	-15
1200 Labatt A	$16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅛
40 Lab Min	$35	35	35	-¼
92965 Lacana	385	360	385	+5
2101 Lont Cem	390	390	390	
527 LL Lac	145	145	145	
20 Lob Co A	400	400	400	-30
50 Lob Co B	405	405	405	-20
1200 Loeb M	290	280	280	-10
500 Mclan H A	$8½	8½	8½	-¼
4010 MbLtd	$19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
5003 Madsen	47	46	46	-1
400 Malgmi A	$17¾	17½	17¾	
300 Mcgraw H	450	420	450	
600 Met Stor A	$15½	15½	15½	
8893 Moore	$39½	39½	39½	-½
2550 Murphy	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
200 Nat Trust	$15	15	15	-⅛
13345 Noranda A	$37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
3749 Norcen	$12½	12⅜	12½	
2400 Ntecm B W	$18¾	18½	18½	-⅛
310 Nowsco W	$16¾	16¾	16⅞	
100 OSF Ind	335	335	335	+5
3600 Oshawa A	405	405	405	
2050 Pamour A	315	300	315	+10
250 PanCan P	$24¾	24¾	24¾	-⅛
20 Patino N V	$14	14	14	
200 Pembin A	415	415	415	+5
529 Petrofina	$18½	18½	18½	+⅛
755 Pine Point	$30⅝	30½	30⅝	-¼
12400 Placer	$24	23¼	23¾	+½
1755 Que Sturg	107	106	107	-2
100 Ravrock	63	63	63	-2
125 Redpath A	$26	26	26	
376 Red OslR A	$6½	6½	6½	-⅛
150 Reichhold	$21¾	21¾	21¾	-⅛
1100 Revnu Prp	75	75	75	+2
13000 Scotts	$8¾	8½	8¾	+¼
8230 Shell Can	$16⅝	16½	16½	-⅛
3586 Sherritt A	$6⅝	6½	6½	
1360 Siebens	$15	15	15	
30 Sigma	$18¾	18¾	18¾	-¼
1448 Simpsons	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
100 Simpson S	$9½	9½	9½	
1000 Slater Stl	$8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
150 Taicorp	$7½	7½	7½	
1000 St Brodcst	$8	8	8	
8854 Stelco A	$28⅝	28½	28½	-⅛
3150 Steep R	190	186	186	-5
100 Suncale O	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
922 Teck Cor A	400	400	400	-5
3600 Teck Cor B	305	300	305	+5
1532 Tex Cam	$25⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
5300 Thom N A	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	
4264 Tor Dm Bk	$17⅝	17½	17½	-⅛
100 Tor Star B	$14½	14½	14½	+⅛
800 Traders A	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
1400 Trns Mt A	$10	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
4648 TrCan Pl	$12	11¾	11¾	-⅛
100 Un Carbid	$22¾	22¾	22¾	-⅛
794 UGas A	$8½	8½	8½	+⅛
500 Union Oil	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
100 U Keno	$7⅞	7½	7½	-⅛
3020 U Siscoe	$8⅞	8¼	8⅝	
2700 Upp Can	125	121	124	+3
100 Van Der	300	300	300	
350 Vestgron	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	-⅛
900 Voyager P	$14½	14½	14½	-⅛
300 Weldwod	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅜
630 West Mine	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
36 Westnhse	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
3300 Weston	$14¼	14	14¼	-⅛
233 Wiltroy	105	105	105	
100 Woodwrd A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
1700 Yk Bear	281	275	275	-5
800 Yukon C	197	192	193	-1

Total sales: 1,838,992 shares.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.40
Albert Heijn	104
Algembank	302.40
Amrobank	71.10
A'dam	69.80
Fokker	33.20
Heineken	149.40
H.V.A.	49.30
Holl-Am-H	90.80
Hoogovens	57.70
K.L.M.	116.50
Nat Nieder.	86.70
Pakhoed	172
Philips new	30.50
Robeco	309
Rolinco	152.10
Royal Dutch	129.40
Unilever	124.30
Van Ommer	226
VerMach	152

Brussels

Arbed	4,085
Brux-Lamb	1,970
Cock Ougrée	844
Electrobel	5,810
GB-Inno-BM	1,675
Hoboken	3,920
Pétrofina	5,170
Ph Gevaert	1,780
Soc. Générale	2,445
Solvay	2,565
Un. Minière	1,226

Frankfurt

AEG	85.70
BASF	168
Bayer	130.30
Commerzbk	179.50
Cont. Gummi	90.50
Daimler	345.50
Deemag	164
DeutBank	280.50
DresdeBk	205.50
Hoechst	148.80
Gels Aktien	78.50
Hoesch	56.50
Karlstd	*369
Kaufhof	222
KHD	157
Lufthansa	95
Mannesmann	355.50
Metallgesell	241
Neckermann	100.50
RWE new	158
Schering	335
Siemens	284.50
Thyssen	121.40
Veba	122.30
Volkswagen	131.20

*Ex-Div.

London

Anglo-Am	2.75
Anglo-Am cp	£22.50
Barclay Bk	2.78
Beecham Gr	3.84
BICC	1.13
Boots	1.25
Bowater	1.99
Brit-Am Tob	3.71
Brit Oxyg	0.63
Brit Pet	5.93
Burmah	0.42
CadburySc	0.47
Chartered	1.57
Courtaulds	1.30
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.24
Decca Rec	2.28
Distillers	1.38
Dunlop	0.79
E Mustine	2.31
GEC	1.57
FreeStGed	£12⅛
GKN	3.11
Glaxo Gr	4.00
Gold Fields	1.67
Gt Un St	1.83
Guinness	1.22
Hawker-Sidd	4.46
Hudson Bay	£75⅛
Imp Chem	3.68
Imps	0.77
Mark & Spen	1.07
MetalBox	2.75
Nichols	0.67
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	1.79
Rank Org	1.68
Royal Dutch	£38.75
R.T.Z.	2.16
Shell	4.27
Thorn (A)	2.28
Tube Invest	3.36
Union Carb	2.95
Vickers	1.78
War L3½	£26.00
West Deep	£8.10
West Drief	£28.00
West Hold	£16.50
West Min	1.94
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.32

Milan

Bastogi	1,044
Erba	2,150
Erc Marelli	465
Fiat	1,685
Finsider	166
Generali	44,990
IFI	2,215
Italges	609
Italsider	416
LaRinas	65.50
Montedis	476
Olivetti	1,242
Pirelli	1,055
Snia Visco	1,465
Terni	272

Paris

Air Liquide	354
Alimentaire	85.30
BSN	686
Carrefour	1,783
Cim Lafarge	217
Citroën	50.60
Cie Bancaire	275
CFP	117.60
CGE	298
CCF	104
Ferodo	415.20
Imétal	*107.50
L'Oréal	955
Mach Bull	35.70
Michelin	1,312
Moët-Henn	514
Moulinex	271
Paribas	155.80
PUK	97.50
Penarroya	57
Perrier	116.50
Peugeot	265.10
Rh Poulenc	90.70
Sacilor	54.50
St Gobain	118.50
Suez	217
Télémécan	748
Thomson	195
Usinor	67.10

*Ex-Div.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,370
Buerhle	1,835
B Boveri	1,695
Ciba Geigy	1,540
Cr Suisse	2,740
Fischer	695
HofRochN	9,375
Nestlé	3,440
Sandoz	5,325
Sté B Suisse	451
Sulzer	2,970
U.B. Suisse	3,200

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Close	Ch.
500 Algoma	$26	25¾	25⅞	-⅛
210 Asbestos	$39	39	39	
3856 Bank Mont	$15⅝	15½	15½	-⅛
5730 Basic Res	11⅛	11	11⅛	
250 Can Cement	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
200 Con Int Pow	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
730 Con Bath	$36	35¼	35¼	-¾
200 Dom Bridge	$37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	-⅛
200 FNCL Col	210	210	210	+4
1200 Imasco	$24	24	24	-⅛
100 Laur Fin	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-¼
700 Molson B	$17	17	17	
1023 Price Co	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
600 Royal Bank	$26⅞	26¾	26¾	
100 Roy Trust A	$19¾	19¾	19¾	
64200 Trizec	$14	14	14	
100 Zellers	395	395	395	-10

Total sales 277,741 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Eu[rope]

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	96½	97½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 7-87	93¾	94¾
BFCE 9-82	101	102
BFCE 8¾-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 10-98	102½	103½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103	104
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-80/78	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	92½	93½
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Cut Ham 8-87	95¾	96¾
Dana 8-87	94¾	95¾
Denmark 9-82	101	103
Denmark 7½-90	85½	86½
Dow Corn 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	103	104
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	105
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	100	100½
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-86	105	106
Gould 9¾-83	102½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Michelin 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Michelin 7½-88	86	87
Miles 9¼-80	104	105
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¾-81	103¾	104¾
Montreal 9¼-83	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	98¼	99¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	100¾	101¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103¾	104¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104	105
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	103¼	104¼
Norway 8½-81	100¾	101½
Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	102½	103½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103½	104½
Pac.Light 8-88	94¼	95¼
Pennwlt 8-87	97	98
Prov.Quebec 9-82	101½	102½
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	91½	92½
Ralston 7¾-87	93¾	94¾
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
S.A.S. 8-85	93¼	94¼
Scanraff 8½-88	99½	100½
Scott 8¾-86	102	103
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	95	96
Skandin 10¼-81	106	107½
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St. Ind. 8¾-80	103½	104½
St. Ind. 8½-88	103½	104½
S. Handels 9¼-86	101½	102½
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7¾-87	93½	94½
Textron 7¾-87	92¾	93¾
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	94	95
Utah 8-87	96¼	97¼
Volvo 9½-85	102½	103½
BroadHale 4¾-87		
Carnation 4-88		
Chevron 5-88		
Chrysler 4¾-88		
Chrysler 5-88		
Cont Tel 5½-88		
Cumm In 6¼-88		
Dart Ind 4¾-87		
EastKodak 4½-88		
Econ Lab 4¾-87		
Firestone 5-88		
Ford 6-86		
Ford 5-88		
Gen Elec 4¼-87		
Gen Food 4½-88		
Gillette 4¾-82		
Gillette 4¾-87		
Gould 5-87		
Gulf West 5-88		
Honeywell 6-86		
I.S.E. 6¼-89		
ITT 4¾-87		
Komatsu 7¼-90		
Matsushita 6¾-90		
Mitsui 7¼-90		
McDerm 4¾-87		
Morgan JP 4¼-87		
Nabisco 5¼-88		
Owe Ill 4½-87		
Penney JC 4½-87		
Phil Lamb 4¾-83		
R.C.A. 5-88		
Revlon 4¾-83		
Revlon 4¾-87		
Sperry 4¼-88		
Squibb Intl 4¼-87		
Texaco 4½-88		
UnCarb 4¾-82		
WarnLam 4½-87		
WarnLam 4¼-88		
Xerox 5-88		

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¾-91	111	113
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Borden 6¾-91	108	110
Borden 5-92	99	100

Bondtrade—
(Basis Dec. 31, ...)

	Med.
Yesterday	100.69
Previous	100.69

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

JULY .8 1976 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE July 8	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '73, '74, '75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 330.50	344	358.10 - 345.50	4	4.4	42.63 - 89.14 - 80.00c	9,549	1975 consolidated turnover = 6,772 MF vs. 6,126 MF in 1974.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	378 - 268	268.20	269 - 266	20a	4.1	9.96 - 13.27 - —	2,384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. '77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GERVAIS DAN. ...	Glass.food	718 - 266.90	686	689 - 685	—	3.7	102 - 28.38 - —24.39c	2,332	Same net dividend of Fr. 25.20 per share maintained for fiscal 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 172	170.50	176.90 - 168	10	6.5	9.50 - 16.96 - 16.41	1,866	1975 dividend F 11 vs. F 10 (adjusted) paid July 5.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE..	Public works	152 - 120	128.50	132.50 - 129.50	7	5.4	9.74 - 11.18 - 16.02c	1,672	Fiscal '75 consol. net profit of 46.25 MF vs. 23.50 MF in 74. Net div. Fr. 7.
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 298	298	300 - 298	14	5.8	29.70 - 27.60 - 20.66c	5,044	SGE building & public work '75 consid. result: 30,194 MF (+11.6%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 102.50	104	105 - 103	7	6.7	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,758	New CCF 30 Mil. Eurodollar notes (1983), floating rate (1/4% over libor).
CREDIT INDUS. COM..	Bank	147 - 85.70	109.90	111 - 109	10	5.9	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	From June '75 to June '76 C.I.C. deposits increased by 21%.
CREDIT du NORD......	Bank	95 - 77.10	77.05	77.90 - 77.10	12	7.1	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,800	Net dividend: Fr. 5.50 (vs. Fr. 4.00 in '74) payable as of May 31.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	173 - 131.10	129.90	132 - 130.80	14	6.2	15.98 - 28.13 - 9.62c	2,947	Takeover bid in U.S.A. pending for AG-MET (recyling activities).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 165	185	186.10 - 184.50	5	5.4	(non signific.) - 36.50	2,193	1975 consolidated net profit = Fr. 36.50 per share.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	486.90 - 387.50	415.20	421 - 415	14	4.2	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,495	1975 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000. Up 34% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	153.50 - 118	117.60	132.50 - 120.50	3	8.0	41.65 - 66.21 - 34.00c	13,889	Pelican now located offshore Greenland for drilling operation.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE...	Holding	192 - 175	178.50	178.70 - 178.30	7	2.8	— - — - 26.94c	2,523	Generale Occidentale interest in Cavenham Ltd. now just over 50%.
IMETAL	Mining	120.10 - 78.10	107.50	113 - 111.30	44	3.1	7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	Expect 1976 to evolve favorably and to profit from Copperweld.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 500	514	521 - 514	16a	1.4	31.77 - — - —	3,157	1st quarter '76 consolidated turnover= 255.6 MF (+29.8% vs. 1st quarter '75).
NORD (Compagnie du).	Holding	28.20 - 23.85	24.05	24.50 - 24.10	83	5.8	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	Dividend up from Fr. 1.20 to Fr. 1.40 in expectation of improved earnings.
PECHELBRONN.........	Hold.(fin.)	88.10 - 74	86.50	87 - 86.80	8	6.9	11.71 - 6.52 - 10.76	2,825	Fr. 6.00 net dividend proposal at June meeting: (+20%) vs '74.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	119 - 96	97.50	98.10 - 98	—	5.1	14.50 - 29.50 - —6.30c	25,162	STEC subsidiary to erect 2 uranium plants (Niger and Italy).
PEUGEOT	Holding	409.80 - 269.80	265.10	270 - 265.10	5	3.8	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	6,002	Net dividend increase from Fr. 9.10 to Fr. 10 for fiscal '75.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).	Petrol.	129.70 - 86.40	90.50	91 - 90.40	—	—	15.84 - — - —	5,450	'75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 18,650,295,000 vs. Fr. 19,949,248,000 in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 628	661	653 - 648	21	2.3	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.18c	924	Feb. '75-Feb. '76 consolidated net profit up 39%. Net div. Fr. 15 vs. Fr. 12.
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	362.80 - 310	347	347 - 343	—	3.6	(not relevant)	22,572	As of May 1, tot.net assets: 4,443 MFls. nvest.: 36% USA, 37% Eur., 12% Jap.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1759	1900	1951 - 1920	36	1.2	64.64 - 71.76 - 52.21c	221	20% of world ski market share now attained, 4 years in advance.
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.) ...	Holding	284.90 - 213	217	219 - 216	6	7.4	55.76 - 54.00 - 38.00c	8,419	Fr. 16 net div. '76 (+1 Fr.). 20% stake acquired in Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings: all others on '75. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

A global view of Beecham helps to account for 13 years of record profits

Beecham is an international company. Not only have its trading profits been increasing continuously for 13 years. Just as important, the number of countries in which these profits are earned has been increasing at the same time. Last year the largest share earned in any one country—which happened to be the U.K.—was only 19.9 per cent of the total.

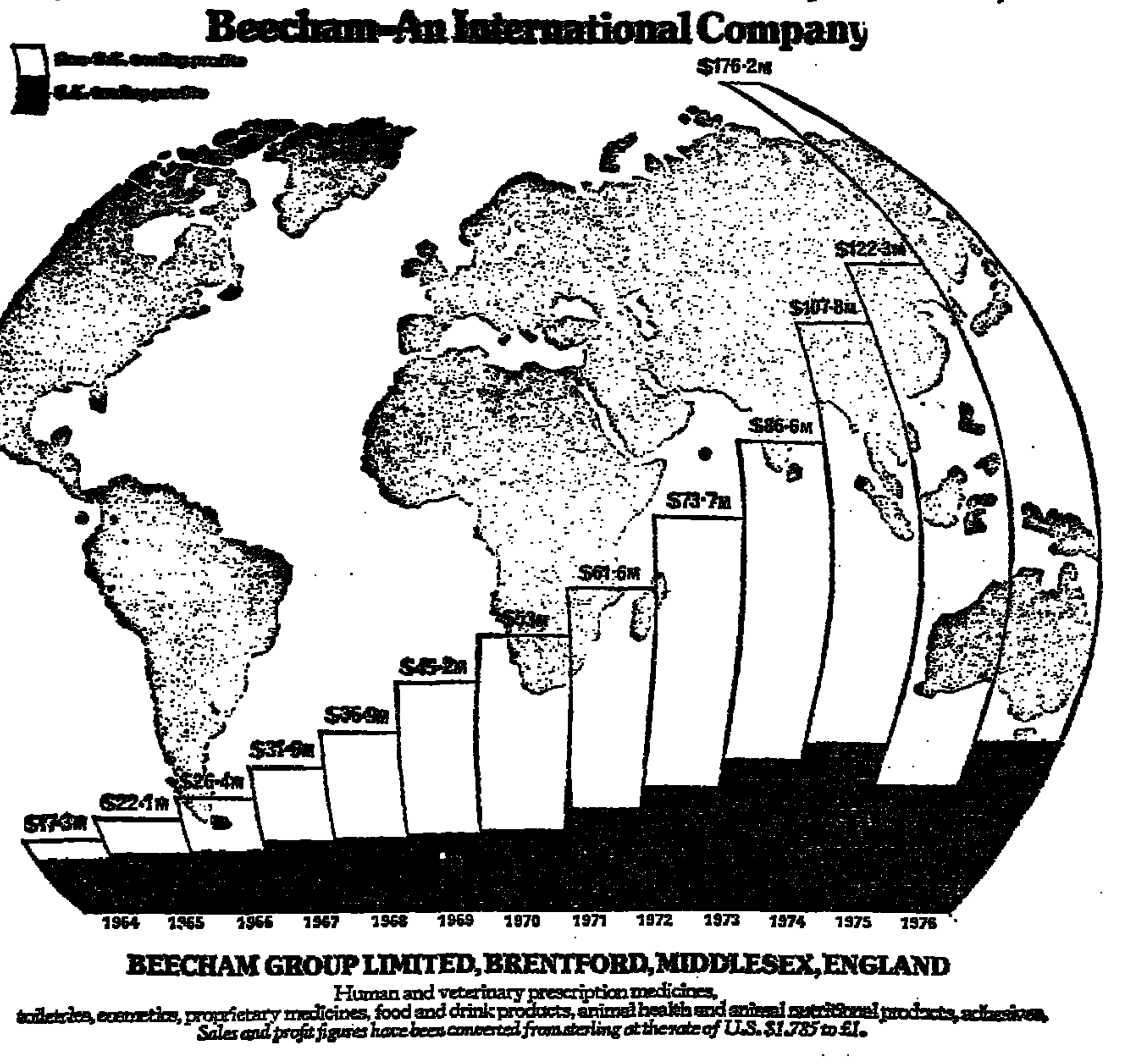
So what are the highlights of 1975/76?

* World-wide sales: $1,011.4 million. Up by $232.4 million, or 29.8 per cent, on 1974/75.

* Trading profit: $196.2 million. Up by $53.9 million, or 44.1 per cent, on 1974/75.

* Pre-tax profit: $162.8 million. Up by $52.3 million, or 47.3 per cent, on 1974/75.

Beecham—An International Company



BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

Human and veterinary prescription medicines, toiletries, cosmetics, proprietary medicines, food and drink products, animal health and animal nutritional products, adhesives.

Sales and profit figures have been converted from sterling at the rate of U.S. $1.785 to £1.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SHV Holdings nv

Dfls 60,000,000

The private placement of this 15 year loan with institutional investors in the Netherlands has been arranged by

amsterdam-rotterdam bank n.v.

June 1976

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

CNAN

Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE ALGERIENNE DE NAVIGATION

8¾% Guaranteed Bonds due 1986

Unconditionally and Irrevocably Guaranteed by
BANQUE EXTERIEURE D'ALGERIE

KUWAIT FINANCIAL CENTRE, (S.A.K.)
B.A.I.I. (MIDDLE EAST) Inc.

ARAB PETROLEUM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KUWAIT, S.A.K.

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
ARAB BANK FOR INVESTMENT AND FOREIGN TRADE
ARAB-MALAYSIAN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION SDN. BHD.
ARAB TRUST COMPANY, K.S.C. — BANCOM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED Hong Kong
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL, S.A.
BANQUE INTERCONTINENTALE ARABE — EUROPEAN ARAB BANK (BRUSSELS) S.A.
THE GULF BANK, K.S.C. — KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY (KIFCO)
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. SAK
KUWAIT REAL ESTATE BANK (K.S.C.) — THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT, S.A.K.
ORION BANK Limited — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
UBAN—ARAB JAPANESE FINANCE LTD
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES S.A.—U.B.A.E.
UNION MEDITERRANEENNE DE BANQUES

May, 1976

هكذا من الأصل

صورة عن الأصل

...YORK, July 8.—Cash primary markets as reg... today in New York were:

... and unit	Thur.	Year ago
...a, lb.	1.12½	1.71¼
...antos, lb.	1.50	.68
...4-60 38½, yd.	.38½	.27
...(Pitt.), ton	212.00	200.00
...y, Phila., ton	213.82	213.89
...No. 1 hvy Pitt.	84-86	67-68
..., lb.	.23	.19
..., lb.	.74½	.60¾-.66
...s), lb.	4.3436	3.29¼
..., L. basis, lb.	.37	.38¾-.39
..., oz.	5.080	4.635
..., oz.	123.10	163.25

...DITY Index
...dex (base 100 ...1931) | 209.90 | 193.90

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 8, 1976

...AR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
	14.60	14.85	14.85	14.25	14.50
	14.85	15.15	14.34	14.55	14.85
	15.50	15.50	15.50	N14.90	N15.20
	15.20	15.45	14.65	14.91	15.20
	15.03	15.34	14.60	14.85	15.03
	14.90	15.09	14.42	N14.78	14.60
	14.70	14.90	14.25	N14.62	14.70
	14.70	14.71	14.10	14.45	14.55

...8,584.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

...llar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
5⅛-5⅜	4 -4⅛	1⅞-1⅝	12⅛-12⅝
5⅝-5⅞	4 -4⅛	⅞-1⅜	13⅛-13⅜
6	4⅛-4⅜	1⅛-1⅜	13⅛-13⅜
6⅛-6½	4⅜-4⅝	1⅜-2	13⅛-13⅝
7-7½	5⅛-5⅜	2⅜-2⅝	13⅛-13⅜

...ean Gold Markets

July 8, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
	123.10	123.10	—0.20
	123.25	123.15	—0.10
...kilo)	124.81	124.49	—0.28

...ars per ounce.

...ket Summaries

...SE Most Active

July 8, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
...d Decker	258,900	24¼	Unch
...emical	205,500	46½	Unch
...b	188,900	15½	+⅛
...Pattern	184,200	14⅛	—⅛
...El and Pwr	181,200	12⅞	—1¼
...Airlines	169,500	10⅞	+⅜
...State Gas	167,700	11⅞	Unch
...right	167,100	15	+⅞
...ne Products	150,700	34½	+⅛
...aric	148,800	14⅞	+⅛
	139,800	6	+⅛
...Drilling	133,300	26⅛	—⅛
...Nuclear	127,700	34⅞	2⅞
	127,000	28½	Unch
...aniels	125,400	30¼	+1½

	Today	Prev day
...(in millions)	21.71	18.47
	800	816
	576	576
...d	478	471
...ues	1,854	1,863
...highs	93	67
...lows	8	7

...n Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
993.45	998.85	987.15	991.98	+0.82
224.61	226.78	223.87	225.56	+1.42
89.34	89.92	88.67	89.10	—0.06
310.01	312.09	308.25	310.02	+0.66

...ndard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
	117.72	116.26	116.85	+0.19
	47.64	46.96	47.28	—0.14
	11.76	11.62	11.70	+0.02
	14.99	14.76	14.88	+0.07
...s	104.75	103.44	103.98	+0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
...te	55.88	55.56	55.56	+0.08
...als	62.19	62.03	62.02	+0.08
...rtation	41.94	41.77	41.94	+0.31
	36.35	36.31	36.32	+0.06
	53.79	53.72	53.72	+0.06

...Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
...	139,171	301,332	1,010
...	145,921	307,955	502
...	131,970	271,867	808
...	146,240	315,481	926
...	149,205	358,231	316

...e totals are included in the sales

...rican Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
...tent Dev	98,600	33½	+ ⅜
...trop	70,700	11	+⅛
...roducts	58,500	5⅛	+ ½
...Oil Mrl	58,200	12½	— ¼
...Oil	49,000	41⅛	+ ¼
...Pety	44,700	6⅞	+ ⅛
...n Home	39,100	9⅛	— ⅛
...-Hall	35,500	4⅝	— ⅛
	34,300	22	+ ⅛
	33,100	7⅛	+ ½

...tock sales 2,402,405
...les year ago 4,147,825

...rican Stock Index: Low 105.30 Close 105.89 N.C. +0.59

...VE AND PROSPER (JERSEY) LIMITED
P.O. Box 73, 37 Broad St., ST. HELIER, JERSEY C.I.

PRICES ON JUNE 2, 1976

	Bid	Offer
...tional growth fund	6.06	6.62
...fund	3.52	3.84
...Far Eastern fund	27.77	30.35

DEALING EVERY MONDAY

U.S. Commodity Prices

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Jul	100.50	100.50	100.07	99.555	101.57
Sep	98.81	98.50	97.30	97.755	98.72
Dec	91.20	92.10	91.05	91.305	92.00
Mar	86.40	87.35	86.30	86.955	97.22
May	83.40	84.20	83.40	83.805	84.07
Jul	81.20	81.35	81.20	80.805	80.97
Sep	77.95	77.95	77.95	78.305	78.47
Dec	74.25	74.60	74.25	74.405	74.95

Sales: 1,154

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jul	76.30	76.90	75.80	77.60S	76.20
Sep	77.40	73.20	76.80	77.60S	77.30
Dec	79.20	79.90	76.80	79.40S	79.10
Jan	79.80	80.0	79.5	79.80S	79.60
Mar	80.90	81.50	80.00	80.80S	80.60
May	81.70	82.20	80.90	81.50S	81.40
Jul	82.60	82.80	81.60	82.20S	82.10

Sales estimated: 7,794.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.40	5.42	5.30	5.39	5.40
Mar	6.60	6.62	6.43	6.59	6.57
Apr	7.35	7.35	7.24	7.32	7.45
May	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.36

Sales: 687.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	505.0	509.00	500.00	509.60	501.40
Aug	508.00	510.30	503.00	511.80	502.70
Sep	511.00	514.50	505.00	514.40	506.40
Dec	517.50	520.00	511.00	519.50	512.70
Jan	520.00	522.50	513.00	521.50	514.90
Mar	525.00	522.50	517.50	525.90	519.50
May	529.00	529.0	521.00	530.40	524.20
Jul	534.30	534.30	527.50	535.00	529.00
Sep	539.00	539.00	533.80	539.60	534.08

Sales estimated: 14,800.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	54.10	54.50	54.10	54.25	B53.85
Sep	53.90	54.90	53.90	54.60	52.95
Nov	54.85	55.60	54.85	B55.15	54.55
Jan	56.05	56.70	56.05	56.40	55.80
Mar	57.50	58.00	57.55	B57.35	56.90
May	58.95	58.95	58.80	B58.45	57.90

Sales: 300.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	87.50	88.90	86.76	86.78	86.60
Oct	89.80	90.13	88.36	89.90	90.36
Dec	85.32	85.80	84.07	85.60	86.07
Mar	83.35	84.00	82.35	83.90	84.35
May	80.70	81.40	79.70	81.25	81.70
Jul	77.00	77.30	75.50	77.25	77.30
Oct	68.80	68.80	68.31	B69.20	68.65
Dec	64.08	65.10	63.70	64.70	63.85

Sales: 5,550.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	123.80	124.10	123.60	123.70S	123.70
Oct	125.00	125.10	124.80	124.80S	125.00
Dec	126.30	126.60	126.20	126.20	126.40
Feb	127.50	127.70	127.40	127.40S	127.80
Apr	128.70	129.20	129.70	129.00S	129.20
Jun	129.60	130.70	130.30	130.60S	130.70
Oct	133.50	133.50	133.50	133.50S	133.70

Sales: 499.

CHICAGO FUTURES

July 8, 1976

WHEAT (50,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.71½	3.78½	3.68½	3.74	3.68½
Sep	3.85	3.87	3.77	3.84	3.79¾
Dec	3.99	4.03½	3.91	3.98	3.95¼
Mar	4.14	4.14	4.04	4.10	4.07¾
May	4.24	4.24	4.08	4.14	4.15
Jul	4.22½	4.22½	4.10	4.17	4.17

CORN (5,000 bu)

Jul	3.03	30.5	2.98	3.03	2.99
Sep	2.97	2.99½	2.94	29.8	2.94¾
Dec	2.89	2.90½	2.83	2.89	2.89¾
Mar	2.99½	2.99½	2.92	2.98	2.95½
May	3.03½	3.03½	2.97¼	3.07	2.99¼
Jul	3.05	3.07	3.01½	3.07	3.02½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jul	7.25	7.32½	7.04	7.32	7.07
Aug	7.20	7.35	7.05	7.35	7.14
Sep	7.30	7.41	7.11	7.39	7.17
Nov	7.33½	7.52	7.18	7.51	7.27
Jan	7.47	7.56	7.25½	7.54	7.32
Mar	7.50	7.61	7.30	7.61	7.35
May	7.48	7.60	7.30	7.59	7.37
Jul	7.48	7.59½	7.31	7.59½	7.37

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jul	2125	22.25	21.05	22.25	21.00
Aug	21.45	22.17	21.17	22.17	21.20
Sep	21.60	22.29	21.30	22.29	1.30
Oct	21.65	22.42	21.40	22.42	21.45
Dec	21.95	22.80	21.65	22.80	21.80
Jan	22.10	22.85	21.75	22.85	21.85
Mar	22.30	23.00	21.90	22.99	22.05
May	22.20	23.13	22.00	22.95	22.15
Jul	22.40	23.05	22.15	23.05	22.25

SOLBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jul	216.00	217.50	208.00	214.50	212.50
Aug	220.00	220.00	210.00	215.50	217.50
Sep	220.00	220.00	210.00	217.00	219.70
Oct	221.00	221.00	210.10	217.00	219.00
Dec	223.00	223.00	212.00	217.50	221.70
Jan	222.00	222.00	212.00	219.00	222.00
Mar	223.50	223.50	213.50	219.00	223.50
May	224.50	224.50	214.00	220.00	224.00
Jul	225.00	226.00	217.00	223.00	227.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	515.00	518.00	515.00	518.00	509.00
Aug	514.50	519.50	508.50	518.50	509.80
Sep	516.00	518.00	511.50	518.00	509.50
Oct	515.00	518.00	508.00	517.50	510.00
Dec	518.50	521.00	511.10	521.00	513.00
Feb	520.00	524.00	515.00	523.00	518.00
Apr	525.00	529.00	519.00	527.00	520.00
Jun	529.50	531.50	523.50	531.00	523.70
Aug	533.00	535.50	529.00	535.50	528.80
Oct	539.00	540.00	534.50	540.00	534.80
Dec	539.80	545.00	539.80	545.00	539.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	40.95	41.90	40.95	41.90	B41.30
Oct	43.70	44.22	43.55	44.12	B43.92
Dec	45.60	45.30	45.15	45.65	B45.55
Feb	45.95	46.00	45.50	45.70	B45.95
Apr	46.05	46.05	45.40	45.55	46.15
Jun	47.12	47.12	46.25	46.25	47.15
Aug	46.70	46.70	46.25	46.25	47.00

Sales: Aug 5498; Oct 2870; Dec 2205; Feb 306; April 74; June 26; Aug 7.

Open interest: Aug 14839; Oct 8962; Dec 4498; Feb 2619; April 554; June 206; Aug 26.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jul	50.25	50.60	49.80	50.60	50.10
Aug	46.35	46.60	45.80	46.55	46.65
Oct	43.20	43.45	42.75	43.35	43.20
Dec	43.30	43.62	42.90	43.27	43.30
Feb	43.50	43.50	43.00	43.20	43.50
Apr	42.25	42.25	41.75	B41.95	42.17
Jun	42.95	42.95	42.75	B42.87	B42.92
Jul	42.90	42.90	42.77	B42.77	B42.75

Sales: July 647; Aug 2075; Oct 768; Dec 232; Feb 60; April 18; June 4; July 3.

Open interest: July 2244; Aug 4117; Oct 2284; Dec 1490; Feb 668; April 401; June 124; July 91.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jul	54.00	54.10	53.50	A53.55	53.90
Aug	55.00	55.00	54.50	A54.55	A54.50
Sep	59.00	59.50	58.15	58.55	58.10
Oct	56.75	56.75	56.75	56.75	B57.00
Nov	60.50	60.50	59.80	60.40	60.50
Dec	62.35	62.90	61.70	61.70	61.60

Sales: Jul 29; Aug 4; Sep 337; Oct 1; Nov 25; Dec 90.

Open interest: Jul 115; Aug 47; Sep 1215; Oct 8; Nov 334; Dec 874.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	72.30	72.95	71.85	72.50	72.95
Aug	69.90	70.50	69.35	70.00	70.70
Feb	65.00	65.90	64.70	65.50	65.50
Mar	64.90	65.70	64.60	65.70	65.30
May	65.70	66.00	65.00	66.00	A65.60
Jul	65.90	65.90	65.30	B65.40	B65.80

Sales: July 712; Aug. 4,032; Feb. 752; March 36.

Open interest: July 1,586; Aug. 5,181; Feb. 2,170; March 799; May 267; July 6.

A—Asked, B—Bid, N—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Sep	124.30	124.70	123.90	124.40	124.50
Dec	126.30	126.60	125.90	126.30	126.50
Mar	128.40	128.60	128.10	128.40	128.60
Jun	130.40	130.70	130.00	130.70	131.00
Sep	132.90	133.00	132.50	132.60	133.00
Dec	—	—	—	135.40	135.40

Sales: Sep 364; Dec 155; March 32; June 34; Sep 10; Dec 0.

London Commodities

July 8, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	199.50	192	193.50-193.75	199.25-200
Oct	210	201.50	201.25-201.75	208.50-209
Dec	215.50	207.25	207.05-207.25	214.75-215
Mar	215.75	207.50	207 -207.50	215.35-215.50
May	211.25	208.55	207 -207.50	214 -214.50
Aug	212	208.50	206 -206.50	212 -213
Oct	210.50	206	203.50-204.45	211 -212
Lots: 5,629.				
COCOA				
Jul	1254	1246	1254 -1254½	1259 -1260
Sep	1245	1220	1244½-1246	1244 -1245
Dec	1181	1164	1177 -1178	1168½-1169
Mar	1132	1116	1130 -1131	1120 -1121
May	1101	1096	1100 -1101	1091½-1092
Jul	1069	1056	1067 -1069	1062½-1063
Sep	1042	1031	1040 -1042	1037 -1038½
Lots: 3,252.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1515	1500	1505 -1512	1525 -1540
Sep	1560	1520	1528 -1529	1548 -1550
Nov	1556	1514	1526 -1527	1545 -1546
Jan	1542	1513	1517 -1520	1536 -1537
Mar	1532	1509	1509 -1512	1531 -1533
May	1532	1507	1510 -1513	1530 -1533
Jul	1528	1508	1508 -1515	1529 -1535
Lots: 2,607.				

London Metals Market

July 8, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	935.50- 936	932.50- 933.50
3 months	971 - 971.50	968 - 968.50
Cathodes: spot	922 - 924	921.50- 922.50
3 months	958 - 959	957 - 957.50
Tin: spot	4,815 -4,825	4,760 -4,765
3 months	4,915 -4,918	4,848 -4,850
Lead: spot	290.50- 291.50	290 - 290.50
3 months	303 - 304	302.75- 303
Zinc: spot	437 - 438	435.50- 436
3 months	456 - 457.25	453.50- 454
Silver: spot	278.90- 279.10	279.10- 279.30
3 months	288.60- 288.80	289.20- 289.30

Paris Commodities

July 8, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug	1,800	1,750	1,760-1,780	— 45
Oct	1,950	1,880	1,918-1,923	— 60
Nov			1,925-1,930	— 50
Dec	2,000	1,985	1,985-1,995	— 10
Jan			1,980-2,020	— 95
Mar	2,075	2,010	2,040-2,042	— 50
May			2,090-2,050	—105
Jul			2,025-2,060	— 75
Aug			2,025-2,060	— 75
Lots: 420.				
COCOA				
Jul			1,040-1,120	— 15
Sep	1,070	1,065	1,065-1,070	— 9
Dec	989	975	985- 987	— 2
Mar			943- 955	— 10
May			910-——	— 9
Jul			890-——	— 9
Lots: 60.				

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP).—The following list is a selected National securities dealers assn. over the counter bank-insurance and industrial stocks.

Closing Prices July 8, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
1st Bk Sy	45¾	46½
1st Emp S	6	6¾
1st Wn F	1¼	1⅜
Hartf Nc	12¾	13½
Midl Bks	19	20
Shaw Cp	23	24
U Va Bks	16	16½
Va N Bnk	18	19
INSURANCE		
Fld Un Lf	25¾	26½
G Reinsu	156	160
INDUSTRIALS		
Ata Prs	5¼	6¼
Ald Inc	6½	7½
Avm Cp	1½	2
Addisn W	6⅞	7¼
Adv Ros	1⅞	2¼
Alberts	7¼	8
Allco Inc	10¾	11¼
Allerg Ph	24¼	25
Allyn Bec	7	7¾
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	37½	37¾
Am Finl	9⅛	9⅝
Am Forn	3¼	3½
Am Great	10¾	10⅞
A Micro	11¼	11¾
Am Telev	19	19¾
Am Weld	10	11
Amir Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5¾	6⅛
Anheus B	31¼	31¾
Ard May	2⅛	2½
Arkwig	28¼	28¾
Asce Bol	14½	15¼
AHGas Lt	12⅞	13⅛
Baird At	2⅞	3⅛
Bang Hv	12½	13½
BkAm Rlt	6⅞	7¼
Bassett F	20½	21
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	5⅝	6
Betz Lab	35¾	36½
Bibb Co	7⅞	8⅛
Bird Son	38	40
Birtchr	1⅛	1¾
Bick Hills	18	18½
Bonza Int	3¾	4
Braden	7⅛	7¾
Brinks	8⅞	9¼
Brks Sca	15½	16¼
Browning	3⅞	4⅛
Buckh M	5	5½
Buskeye	9⅞	10⅞
Burn Sim	4¾	5¼
Calwsw	28½	30
Campl Ch	2⅞	3¼
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	4⅞	4½
Capin Air	2¼	2⅝
Cap Tec	2½	3¼
Care Co	2	2¾
Cenvt Ps	13¾	14⅛
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	10¼	11¼
Chi Bridg	76	78
Chittn Co	5½	5⅝
Chrisse	122	126
Circle F	3½	4¼
Citznut A	33	33½
Citznut B	31¾	31⅞
Clark Mf	31	32
Clow Cp	6⅝	7⅛
Colu Vent	⅞	1¼
Com Cir	11¾	12½
Coml Sh	22	23½
Conw Pa	26¾	27¼
Con Pap	28½	29½
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	13½	14
Cultr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dsn	5½	5⅞
Data 100	9½	10
Dayt Inc	29½	30½
Decor In	2¼	2⅝
Dekib Ag	33½	34½
Delhi Oil	5⅛	5⅞
Delux C	21¼	22
Det Cant	13¼	13¾
Diam Cry	16½	17
Dixn Cru	17½	18
Docutel	7⅛	7⅜
Dollar G	8⅞	9⅛
Dorch G	9⅛	9⅞
Dow Jone	31	31¾
Doyle Db	12¾	12⅞
Dunkin D	6⅞	6¾
Duriron	27	28
Dberln In	3¼	3¾
Econ Lab	26	26½
Elpas El	10⅛	10½
Elba Syst	2⅛	2⅝
Elder Be	7⅛	8
Elec Nucl	8⅝	9⅛
Elec Mod	1⅞	2⅛
Energy C	19½	20
Entwistl	4	4½
Equty Oil	24¼	24¾
Ethan Al	20½	21
Fab Tek	1	1⅛
Fingrhf	5	5⅝
Fst Bost	19½	20¼
Ficknor	11½	12
Fla Watu	⅝	1
Forest O	17½	18½
Frmiall	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	13⅞	14⅛
Frkin Cp	5	5⅝
Frnkln El	9¼	9¾
Frnd Ice	19½	20¼
Gen Ries	4	5
Gov Efin	8¼	9
Graph Cn	14¾	15½
Green Mt	10⅝	11⅛
Grey Adv	12	12½
Gulf Intst	15¾	15⅞
Gyrodn	2½	3¼
Harper R	8½	9
Henred F	18½	19¼
Holobm	2	2⅝
Hoover	13⅛	13⅝
Horiz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	26	27
Hyatt Cp	5¾	6¼
Hyatt Int	4⅞	5⅝
Ind Nucir	4¼	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅞	2⅛
Intel Cp	68	69½
Interc En	7⅜	8¾
Intrmk In	2½	3
Intrmi G	12¾	13¼
Inbk Wsh	3⅛	3¾
Iasou Ut	23½	24
Jamsby	14¼	15½
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Josyln M	14¾	15½
Kaisr Stl	41½	42½
Kalstl Pf	18	18½
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kamen A	24½	25⅝
Kampg A	7¾	8¼
Kate Grs	½	1
Kaysam	3⅛	3⅝
Kear Tr	7	7⅝
Kelly Svc	16¾	17½
Keuff Ess	15¼	16¼
Keye Fib	16⅝	17
Key Cust	8	8¼
King Int	1¼	1⅝
Knap Vog	15¼	16¼
Lance In	20½	21¼
Land Res	1¼	1⅝
Lane Co	21½	22½
Lin Bcast	16	16½
Log Etrn	3½	4¼
Madisn G	14¼	14½
Mal Rlty	1	1¼
Mallkrt	38¼	39¼
Manor C	3¼	4½
Maul Lp	10	10½
Mccor	37¼	38
Mcquay	19⅜	20½
Measur	14¾	15¼
Medtrn	27	27¾
Merld In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	14¼	15
Midld Ca	2⅝	3
Midw Gt	14	15
Millipr	24	25½
Miner In	1¾	2¼
Minn Gas	19	19½
Miss Vl G	13⅛	13⅞
Mrs S Pie	22½	23½
Mot Col	5	5⅝
Moore P	7⅞	8½
Moore S	16½	17½
Morg Res	1⅛	2⅛
Mostek	23¼	23¾
Motch M	4¾	5⅛
Mot Club	2¼	2½
Mueller	14	15
Narag Cp	7	7¼
Nat G & O	10½	11
Nat Lib	3⅞	4½
N Secrsh	4⅞	4⅝
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅛
NJ Nat G	13	13¾
Nielsn A	21⅛	21⅝
Nielsn B	21⅜	21⅞
Nocar Gs	11	11⅛
Noeol Un	25½	26¼
Nortrp Kl	9⅞	10⅜
NW Natg	8⅝	9
NW Pusv	17⅜	17⅞
Noxel Cp	16⅛	16⅝
Ogilvy M	24½	25¼
Ohio Ferr	23½	24¼
Oil Shale	5⅛	5⅝
Ormont	8⅞	9¼
Otter Tp	18	18½
Over Nn	5	5¾
Pabst Br	25⅝	26⅛
PacGa R	22½	24
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅜	3⅞
Pauley P	6¼	7
Peerl Mf	14¾	15⅝
Pa Enter	15½	16
Pnzloff B	14⅝	15
Pepsi Bw	10¼	10¾
Petrsn H	11½	12¼
Petrolit	68	69½
Pettibon	29½	30½
Philip L	11	11¼
Piedmt A	4⅞	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34½	35
Pion Hib	17½	18
Pistilin	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1¼	1¾
Progrp	1⅛	1½
Pub S Nc	10⅝	11
P Bennet	18¼	19
Puld Cap	6	6¼
Qual Inns	2⅞	3¼
Ragen Pr	1¼	2¼
Rahall C	5⅛	5⅝
Raych Cp	130	135
Raymnd	14	15
Recog Eq	9¼	9⅝
Road Ex	44¼	45
Robin M	14	15
Roselon	4⅞	4⅝
Rouse	4⅛	4⅝
Rus Stov	14½	15
Sadlier	2¼	2⅝
Scan Dat	2⅛	2¼
Scripps H	27½	29½
Seis Delt	2⅛	2⅝
Sentca F	2¼	3¼
Seven U	34	34¼
Snap Tls	33¼	34¼
Solidst Sc	9½	10½
S Cal Wat	12	12¾
Sw Gs Cp	10⅝	10¾
Sw El Sv	15	15¼
Standyn	20¼	20¾
Std Regis	15½	16¼
Stan Hpd	16	16¾
Sterig Str	4¾	5½
Strawb Cl	26	27½
Super El	6	6⅝
Time DC	3⅞	4¼
Tampax	33¼	34½
Tayic Wl	74¼	75
Tech Pub	11¼	12¼
Tecum P	43¼	45½
Tennant	29½	31½
Tifny Co	8½	8¾
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	28	29
Trlin Og	2⅛	2¼
Tymshr	26	26½
Tyson F	16⅛	17⅛
Un Mcgll	11⅞	12⅝
Us Bnknt	7½	7⅞
Us Surg	10⅝	10⅝
Us Trkln	15	15½
Up Pen P	17⅛	18¼
Valley Gs	8½	9½
Vand Air	8¾	9⅛
Vance S	4¼	4⅜
Velcro	6⅛	6⅛
Ventron	34¾	35¼
Wads Pu	8	8⅛
Wsh Ng	12	12½
Webb Re	8	8¾
Weco Dvl	3⅛	3⅝
Weight W	6½	6⅞
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welling M	7⅝	8⅛
Wall Gar	4	4⅜
Walsbch	4	4⅜
Westn Mtg	1⅜	1½
Westmd	60	68½
Wdwrd L	24⅛	24⅝
Wright W	4⅛	4½
Zionut B	22	23

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-93

Adyan Inv, Aetnalfec, Allis Chalm, Amehess Ph, Am Airlin, Ambrnd Pf, Amstar Cp, Amstar Pfa, Ander Clayt, Archdan M, Arkans Best, Avcocp Pf, Bally Mfg, Benefl Cp, Benef 5.50pf, Bigthr Wi, Bk Monin, Borden, Bugcap Pf, Budget Ind, Bunk Ramo, Burl North, CBS, Cdn Pacif, Chromally, Cities Svc, Contill Cp, Cooper Lab, Del Monte, Dennis Mfg, Easinairi, Evans Pd, Excello, Finlsanta B, Gamo 1.60pf, Gamb 1.75pf, Gen Banc, Gn Dynam, Gifte Hold, Halleman, Holly Sug, Hoovers Wi, IBM, Int Mining, Itel Corp, Jay Mfg, Kerr Glass, Kidde Co, Mca Inc, Mallory, Mcgraw Ed, Mesa Pet, Mesab Srpt, Mohwk Dat, Molycorp, Monog Ind, Ncr Corp, Nl Ind, Nat Aviat, Nat Can, Natcan Pfs, Nwst Ind, Nrwstin Wi, Nwstind Pf, Okla Ngas, Panhepl, Pennzoil Co, Pstinc 2dpf, Pneumo Cp, Proct Gamb, Purex Corp, Raytheon, Relian Grp, Relgrup Pfb, Revere Cop, Revlon, Rexham Cp, Sos Con, Schaefer Cp, Seatrain Lin, Sierra Pacp, Sounat Res, Sprague El, Sldoil Cal, Sundstrd Pf, Teledyne, Teledyn Gpf, Tenneco, Tenneco Pf, Texin 1.40Pf, Transco Cos, Transcn Lin, Whitcn Pfc

NEW LOWS-8

Caterpl Wi, Gtnor Nek, Inland Cont, Nepture Inf, Phel 9.52Pf, Pope Talb, Spartnld, Vasp 4.04Pf

Ford's Dividend Raised to 80 Cents

DEARBORN, Mich., July 8 (Reuters).—Ford Motor directors voted today to raise the quarterly dividend to 80 cents from 60 cents, payable Sept. 1, to holders of record Aug. 2.

The company said that from the third quarter of 1973 to the first quarter of 1975, the quarterly dividend had been 80 cents a share but "was reduced after earnings had been depressed by the worst economic depression in 40 years." Chairman Henry Ford 2d said that "the increase made today was considered appropriate in view of the substantial earnings recovery the company has experienced."

Currency Rates

July 8, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7310	4.8120	105.915*	57.475*	32.62y	—	6.8790*	110.109*	44.52*
Brussels (c)	39.71125	71.435	15.403	8.352	4.745*	14.5405	—	15.935	6.444
Frankfurt	2.5720	4.6249	—	54.25*	3.079x	94.51*	6.494*	103.95*	41.85*
London (z)	1.7955	—	4.6265	8.5320	1502.50	4.8955	71.305	4.4465	11.0605
Milan	837.40	1506.40	324.63	176.13	—	306.55	21.09	337.02	135.91
Paris	4.7528	8.5495	184.400*	—	5.67475x	174.100*	11.9702*	191.275*	77.200*
Zurich	2.4798	4.4557	96.20*	52.16*	0.2962*	90.86*	6.25*	—	40.30*

The following are dollar values only: Danish Krone: 6.18275; Escudo: 31.29; Israeli £: 7.02; Peseta: 67.925; Schilling: 18.41; Sw. krona: 4.4660; Yen: 296.25; Belgian financial franc: 40.255; Canadian $: 0.9686; Hong Kong $: 4.3465.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tokyo Exchange

July 8, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	355
Canon	400
Dai Nip. Print.	510
Fuji Bank	350
Fuji Photo	535
Hitachi	215
Honda Motor	711
C. Itoh	334
Japan Air L.	1,820
Kansai El. P.	671
Kao Soap	602
Kirin Brewery	375
Komatsu	417
Kubota	338
Matsu Ind.	635
Matsu E. Wks.	654
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	145
Mitsubi Corp.	435
Mitsui Co	447
Mitsukoshi	475
Nippon Elec.	194
Sharp	382
Shiseido	1,050
Sony Corp.	2,770
Sumitomo Bk.	342
Taisho Marine	285
Takeda Chem.	225
Teijin	159
Tokio Marine	556
Toray	152
Toyota Motor	632

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	96.10	95.20	105.60	94.60
Brussels	118.84	115.45	143.02	117.64
Frankfurt	142.34	143.91	159.66	141.48
London 30	387.30	388.30	420.80	364.17
London 500	163.99	169.17	182.00	161.71
Milan	89.90	89.45	91.17	72.33
Paris	93.40	94.30	112.10	92.40
Sydney	451.54	451.46	451.54	444.72
Tokyo (n)	353.38	356.13	357.90	326.89
Tokyo (o)	4614.17	4654.54	4665.55	4403.08
Zurich	300.40	299.00	304.00	262.50

(n) New (o) Old.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE 9 July, 1976

U.S. $30,000,000

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

Floating Rate Notes Due 1983

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Bankers Trust International Limited

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Banco Ambrosiano — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Crédit Commercial de France — Kredietbank N.V.

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Privatbanken A/S — Williams, Glyn & Co.

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Kuwaiti Dinars 3,000,000

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May, 1976

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE July 1, 1976

$75,000,000

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS CORPORATION

9⅜% SINKING FUND DEBENTURES DUE 2001

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Salomon Brothers

The First Boston Corporation — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

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Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Underwood, Neuhaus & Co. Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

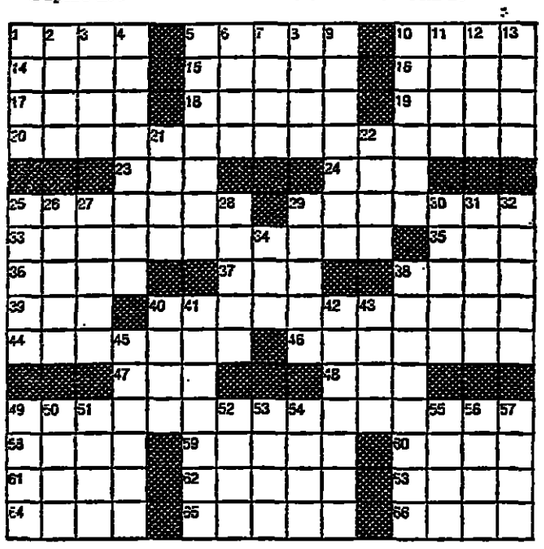
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Span's partner
5 Lettuce, etc.
10 Canyon mouth
14 Volcano leavings
15 Varnish resin
16 Complain
17 Type style: Abbr.
18 Asian tribesman
19 Friendly chat
20 Admit defeat
23 Periodical, for short
24 Favoring
25 Like some sweaters
29 Constituents of a long month
33 Admit defeat
35 French coin of old
36 Down with, in Paris
37 Make known
38 Potato
39 Squealer
40 Admit defeat
44 Favors
46 Like one with a spare tire
47 Army unit: Abbr.
48 Headland
49 Admits defeat
58 Birds' class
59 Conceal, as goods: Var.
60 ". . . baked in ——"
61 Secular
62 Synonym man
63 Blowgun ammo
64 —— Domini
65 Squirrel away
66 Or ——

DOWN

1 Cut
2 Hiker's way
3 Match-king Kreuger
4 Mineral salts
5 Bristle-bearing segment
6 King or Alda
7 Native of Riga
8 Asian nurse
9 Terrible
10 Harmony
11 High or eye
12 Demolish
13 Biblical victim
21 Gesture of greeting
22 Franchot
25 Music symbol
26 Pneumonia type
27 Gladden
28 Grammatical numbers
29 Money substitute
30 Jellied dish
31 Time of life
32 Like bubble-bath water
34 Naught
38 Awning, for one
40 Letters
41 Ones in a debate
42 Lizard of Europe
43 Bog
45 Sistine Chapel art
49 Festive
50 Russian czar
51 Leaf framework
52 Flower bed
53 Eatery order
54 Sacred: Prefix
55 Gemstone
56 Gentlemen
57 Mal de ——



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Clear
AMSTERDAM	26	79	Clear
ANKARA	28	86	Clear
ATHENS	28	82	Clear
BEIRUT	32	90	Clear
BELGRADE	23	73	Overcast
BERLIN	26	79	Clear
BRUSSELS	29	84	Clear
BUCHAREST	20	68	Rain
BUDAPEST	27	81	Clear
CASABLANCA	23	73	Clear
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Clear
DUBLIN	21	70	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	21	70	Clear
FLORENCE	29	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	29	84	Overcast
GENEVA	26	79	Clear
HELSINKI	11	52	Showers
ISTANBUL	31	88	Clear
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Clear
LISBON	27	81	Clear
LONDON	24	75	Clear
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Clear

	C	F	
MADRID	28	82	Clear
MILAN	27	81	Clear
MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
MOSCOW	14	57	Showers
MUNICH	28	79	Clear
NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
NICE	26	77	Clear
OSLO	22	72	Overcast
PARIS	26	82	Clear
PRAGUE	26	79	Clear
ROME	28	82	Clear
SOFIA	17	63	Showers
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Rain
TEHRAN	36	97	Clear
TEL AVIV	32	90	Clear
TUNIS	28	82	Clear
VIENNA	27	81	Clear
WARSAW	20	68	Clear
WASHINGTON	25	77	Sunny
ZURICH	27	81	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

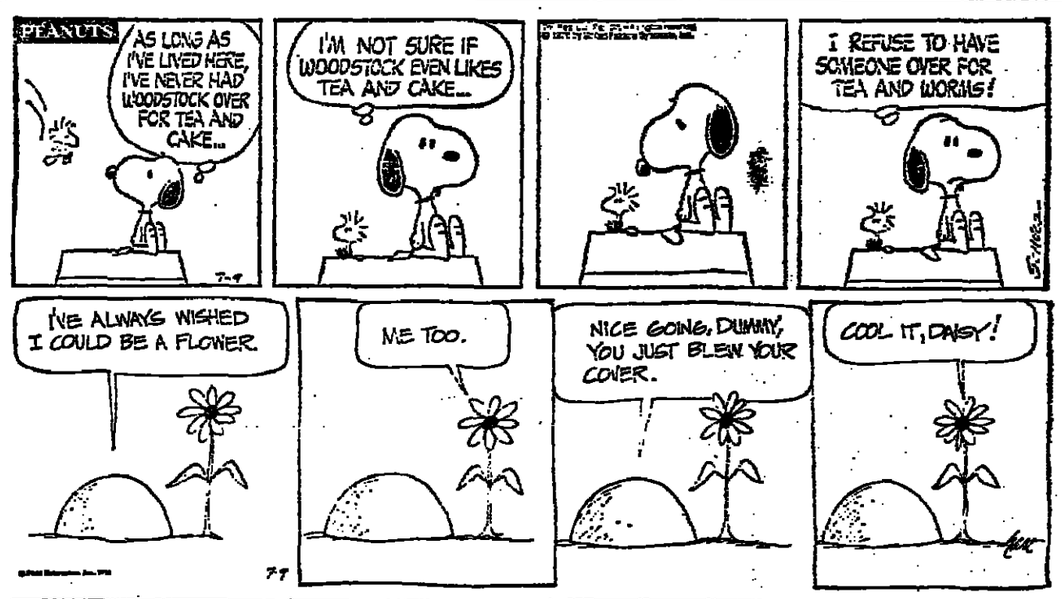
July 8, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.59
(d) Trusteur Intl. Fd. (AMF)	$8.57
Austral Select Fd.	$2.62
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Bearbond	SF200.90
— (d) Conbar	SF751
— (d) Grobar	SF537
— (d) Stockbar	SF900
(w) Browninvest	$14.11
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.25
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.94
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$8.13
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$14.91
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.20
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,125
(d) Caribico Open-End	$135.90
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.19
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$823.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.78
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$13.75
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.77
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF255.25
— (d) Canasec	SF536
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF82.25
— (d) Ussec	SF683
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF120.25
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.25
(d) CSF Fund	SF24.33
(d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.93
(w) D.G.G.	$40.93
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.16
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$12.20
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,021
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM21.00
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM71.30
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$18.10
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Sygs. Tr.	$55.13
— (d) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.90
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$29.57
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$12.23
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$121.98
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.48
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$551.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$29.00
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,764
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF33.15
(d) Fonditalia	$10.15
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.49
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.74
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.96
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.28
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$30.79
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.17
(w) Guardina Gr. Fd Int'l.	$5.05
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.	$7,613
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$25.03
(d) Icofund	$8.86
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.81
(w) Intermarket Fund	$113.61
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.43
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$3.43
(r) Invest. Atlantique	$24.37
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.24
(r) Halfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.44
(d) I.T.P. Fund N.V.	$7.77
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$10.39
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.06
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.39
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia	$12.54
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,529
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.31
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$20.79
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$23.77
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&Bt Multi-way Fd.	SF412.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF342.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.47
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd.	$36.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.15
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.72
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.26
(w) N.A.M.F.	$58.14
(w) Nippon Fund	$42.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.42
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.80
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.76
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS., Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund	£1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.52
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,881
(d) Rentinvest	LF887
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.47
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF62.85
Share Realty N.V.	$15.40
Share International N.V.	$4.67
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.00
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM89.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. & Int.	SF1,371
— (r) Securswiss	SF857
(d) Soros Fund	$237.63
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF469
— (d) Intervalor	SF66
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF373.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF316.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF79.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF35.59
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sfr.)	$27.33
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$27.47
(w) Transpacific Fund	$50.91
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF69.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF94
— (d) Globinvest	SF68.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF78.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF359.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh.	SF140.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est	SF178
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.95
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.15
— (d) Univrenta	DM41.35
— (d) Unispecial	DM69.55
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.25
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd.	$11.56
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.22
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,372.19
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,845.02
(d) World Equity Gran Fd.	$434.70
(w) Worldwide Securities	$50.71
(w) Worldwide Special	$4,013.01

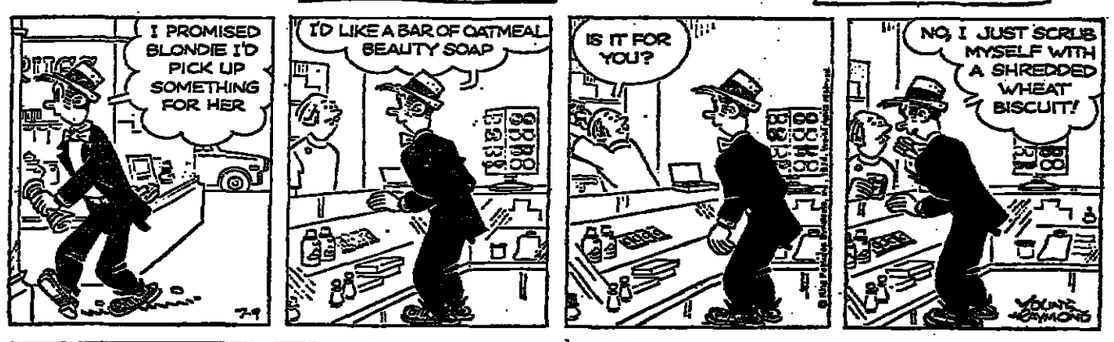
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.

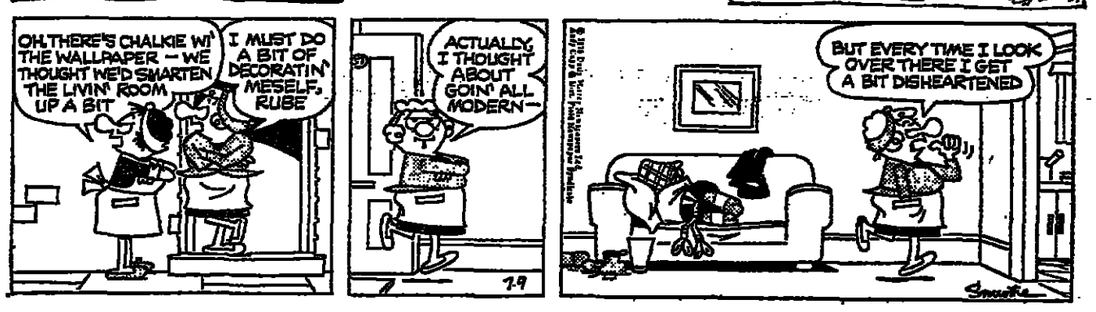
BLONDIE



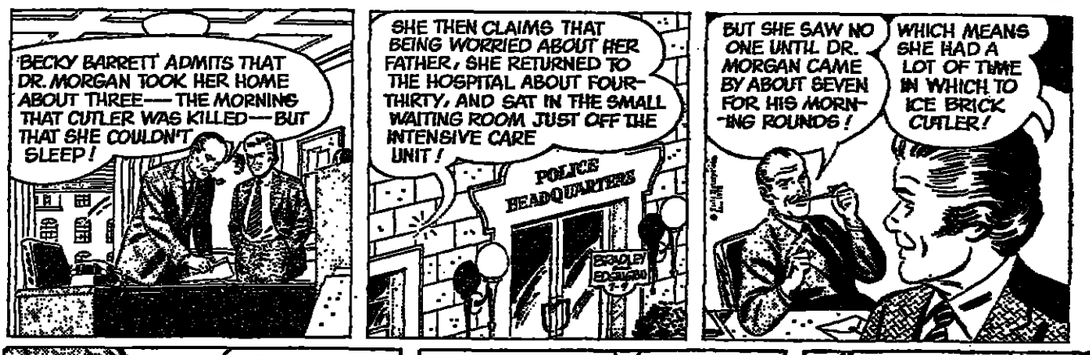
BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUCIL

FLONE

YASUNE

REMORT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

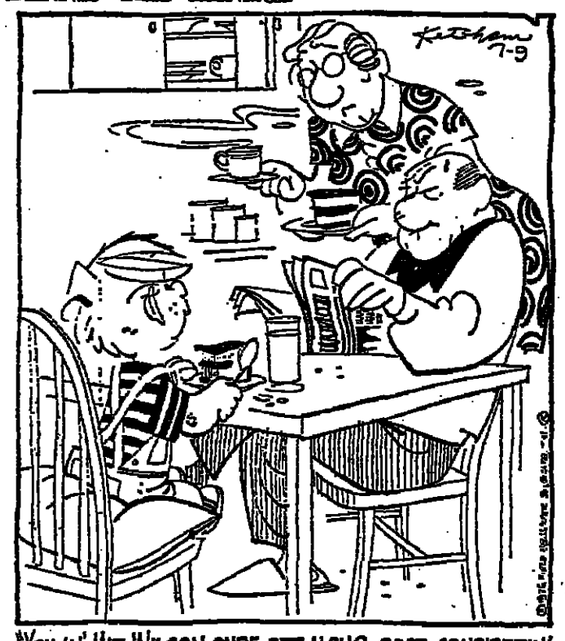
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

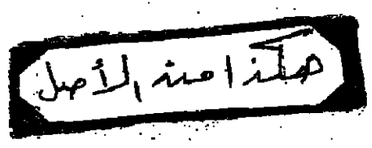
Yesterday's Jumbles: TEMPO OCCUR MASCOT HICCUP

Answer: *What a mixture of soup and rice might be for a hungry man*—"PRECIOUS"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU AN' MIZ WILSON SURE GET ALONG GOOD, CONSIDERIN' ONE OF YOU IS ALWAYS GLAD TO SEE ME AND THE OTHER ONE *ISN'T.*"



BOOKS

MUSSOLINI'S ROMAN EMPIRE

By Denis Mack Smith. Viking Press. 322 pp.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

MANY Americans, thinking about Benito Mussolini, perceive him somehow as less malevolent than Adolf Hitler on the ground that there was no Holocaust in Italy. Readers of Mack Smith's splendid book will be shown that Il Duce was fully as genocidal as Der Führer, a Caesar (and not made of sawdust) who blithely consigned hundreds of thousands of Italians to their deaths in a vain search for imperial glory. Not only did Mussolini use the bloom of Italian youth as cannon fodder in Spain, Albania, North Africa and Ethiopia, but he also impoverished the peoples of Italy in his foreign ventures by lowering their living standards from 1930 through World War II.

Tracing the development of Mussolini's foreign policy from his advent to power in 1922 to his ignominious defeat in 1943, Mack Smith notes that in the early years Mussolini borrowed his nationalist ideology from the largely intellectual National Party, only gradually evolving a more personal policy. This consisted at first of a fairly modest dream of Italy (and himself) as master of the Adriatic. And in the Corfu incident of 1923, he discovered he could take advantage of the disarray of the other European powers in asserting Italian protection over a tiny but strategically placed island at the mouth of the Adriatic.

Then, for several years, Mussolini did his best to create international nuisances that he might exploit for his benefit, while trumpeting the results as glorious victories for the Italian flag. One of the foremost historians of Italy writing in English, Mack Smith is at pains to demonstrate how assiduously Mussolini cultivated the myth of a powerful Italy.

The myth was essential, Mack Smith believes, to the assertion of an Italian role in Europe in which Mussolini would play the role of statesman and to the maintenance of Fascist authority at home. Locarno, Lausanne, Fiume, the Albanian protectorate under King Zog were all necessary circuses, but without bread, to bemuse the masses of people and induce them to believe that their misery and poverty might eventually be alleviated through colonial expansion.

The bitter truth emerge in Ethiopia, costs of conquest pro ing and the promise settlement did not After it was all over, sie had his moment trum of the League and European leader tent to let him forets of nations that abs lective security while off as a bone that p solini deserved for moderate in his rape

Although Mack Sm write history as a n he cannot resist under Fascism "jour public relations wer essential of all profes ities." And in the Mussolini's rise and f ignoble role was play nalists, among them icans, who helped to as a strong country u leader. Some were right with cash, but cumbed to the som subtle blandishments In this, Italian jour no worse or no better than foreign cor Some of the latter ca their sins. Most did

Mussolini's domest reflection of his for was to impose order on Italian society, to rights of property, t country safe for for ment. Propaganda v cient in its way as truncheons and torch their way.

From 1926, when invested $100 millio until near the end enchanted world bank dustrialists. He wa making the train ru more to the point, sterling anti-Com solid gold in throt union activity.

Although Mack S the economic infras Fascism, he tells us make it evident tha for all his posturing, side of his bread w by banknotes.

In considering the Italian Fascism 30 ye demise, it is good book that discloses so malign nature of that and the sheer evil o It is sobering, though how easily he remaine how readily the masse were duped, how clever pragmatist ws manipulate them a how sterile is militar Patriotism, it is evide only be the refuge of but it can also be a m low triumph.

Alden Whitman is o of The New York Tim

Solution to Previous Puzzle

■	B	A	S	E	■	S	L	O	W	■	H	A	R	P
A	R	L	E	N	■	I	Q	L	E	■	O	L	E	O
R	E	T	A	G	■	G	R	E	E	N	L	A	N	D
M	A	I	N	L	A	N	D	■	P	A	Y	E	E	S
■	■	■	C	A	S	S	■	V	E	I	L	■	■	■
A	S	P	E	N	S	■	G	A	R	L	A	N	D	S
M	E	O	■	D	O	O	R	S	■	S	N	O	R	E
P	R	I	M	■	C	R	A	C	Y	■	D	R	I	P
L	I	L	A	C	■	A	N	O	A	S	■	A	N	T
Y	O	U	R	L	A	N	D	■	W	H	I	S	K	S
■	■	■	Y	A	N	G	■	N	E	O	N	■	■	■
O	U	T	L	I	E	■	P	O	R	T	L	A	N	D
D	R	E	A	M	L	A	N	D	■	G	A	R	O	O
E	D	E	N	■	E	P	E	E	■	U	N	I	O	N
S	U	R	D	■	S	E	A	S	■	N	O	A	K	■

BRIDGE — By Alan L

The instinct of a declarer who sees an A-Q or A-Q-J combination in the dummy is to avoid playing the suit until he can attack it from the closed hand. In a general way, this instinct is sound, but it makes it harder to find the right play on hands such as the one shown in the diagram.

North and South had the values for slam, but no very desirable suit fit. Not unnaturally they landed in six no-trump. The North hand was not quite good enough for a forcing opening, although two no-trump came into consideration. The jump rebid to three diamonds showed a very powerful hand, and South drove to six no-trump after going through two stages of Blackwood.

A club lead seemed safest to West, and declarer won with the jack in dummy, since he could not afford to block the suit. He then cashed the ace and king of spades, an unblocking move, and considered his next play. His instinct was to leave the red suits alone and run clubs, but a little thought showed that this would be an error.

There was no way in which South could be able to finesse in both red suits, so he might as well abandon the diamond finesse immediately, setting up his second trick in that suit before using up the entry to his own hand.

Leading the diamond ace followed by the queen was a possibility. But South did better by leading the queen immediately. This admittedly neglected the faint possibility of a singleton diamond king, but it preserved a communication to the dummy. And, as the sequel demonstrated, this was important.

West won with the diamond king and did the best by returning a heart. T South to make a dec could pin all his hope immediate heart finess could put up the ace, ing several chances. H chose the second al putting up the ace and clubs.

As well as the obviou of an even spade bre were good squeeze ch either defender had be length in both spades monds he would alrea been squeezed by the lead. And as it is, the the spade queen caught the red suits. He had his heart king, after w declarer threw the hea from dummy and scored trick with the diamond make the slam.

NORTH (D)
♠ AK
♡ AQ1063
◇ AQJ5
♣ J7

WEST
♠ 42
♡ K972
◇ K874
♣ 965

EA
♠
♡
◇
♣

SOUTH
♠ Q8653
♡ 5
◇ 63
♣ AKQ42

Both sides were vulne

The bidding:

North	East	South	We
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	Pa
3 ◇	Pass	4 ♣	Pa
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pa
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pa
6 ◇	Pass	6 N.T.	Pa
Pass	Pass		

West led the club five.

ɔaniard Leads Miller y Two in British Golf

'HPORT, England, July 8 —Spain's Severiano Balles- day shot his second 3- ar 69 to take the lead holes of the 105th Brit- n. He is ahead of Johnny by two strokes.

teros, 19, went out in 36 par, but came in at 33, up five birdies and bare- ing an eagle at the 13th wo-round tally of 139.

second choice in the to Jack Nicklaus, had set the 7,001-yard Royal e course ablaze with a 4- ar 68 for an aggregate Nicklaus had a 70 to 44.

's round, which included dies and one bogey, stood record for the shortened for about 20 minutes. Texan Carl Higgins, an n assistant pro, returned At the end of the day, champion Ray Floyd the mark with a round ted by an eagle at the 's 67 gave him an aggre- 143, while Carl Higgins's who?" asked Miller—total halfway mark was 144. third behind Ballesteros iller on 142 were Ruble current leading money- on the U.S. circuit, who under 70, and Ireland's O'Connor, the overnight with Ballesteros who add- 3 to his score.

ny Horton of Britain came rush at the end of the th a 69 to join Barnes and on 143. Reigning U.S. Open ion Jerry Pate scored 71 44 aggregate.

Suzuki of Japan, who ared top honors yester- ined a string of players with a 75.

teros, smiling as he ac- dged the applause of the after his round, said, "I confident yesterday, and confident today . . . I'm ntent at leading the field."

Weiskopf, the 1973 cham- shot a 72 for a 145 aggregate, rokes ahead of defending ion Tom Watson, who also the course.

m in good shape, perfect said Miller, 29, who fin- third in the Open last year as tied for second in 1974. said he played the best of his career when he ed after driving his ball rass 25 inches high at the rd, par-five 13th hole. e ball had a terrible lie, but it perfectly with a sand- and it went 20 yards. I have been there all day." said. He then nearly a one from into the hole his third shot which ran past the cup, but he made return putt.

ns' Decker Released

DOMINGTON, Minn., July 8 —Joe Decker, who never ed to form as a Minnesota pitcher after suffering a infection in 1975, has been his unconditional release Twins' Tacoma, Wash., club.

A Fails to Acquire Simpson

V YORK, July 8 (NYT).— uice won't be playing for Angeles Rams after all. Rosenbloom, president of the National Football League club, has said that negotiations to acquire O. J. Simpson, the star running back of the Buffalo Bills, had failed.

"At a press conference on June 21," said Rosenbloom, "we said it was our feeling that a trade with Buffalo had not been made within a week to 10 days, we doubted that one could be made. The 10 days have passed with no progress... This makes it virtually impossible that O. J. Simpson will be playing with the Rams."

Simpson had said he would play football only one more season, and that he wanted to be traded to a coast team so he could spend more time with his family. In 1973, he rushed for 2,003 yards and broke Jim Brown's single season mark of 1,863.

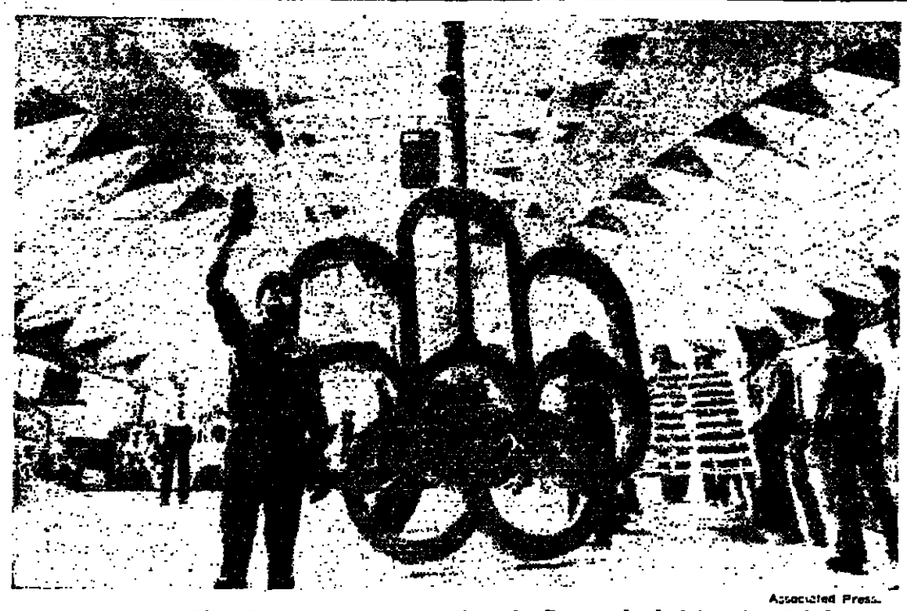
Ralph Wilson, owner of the Bills, said, "The statement from the Rams puzzles me in as much as our coach, Lou Saban, and the Rams' coach, Chuck Knox, talked this afternoon and agreed to continue negotiations. Both sides were hopeful. We also are negotiating with San Francisco and Oakland, and hope to accommodate O. J. at whatever location we get fair value."

ur de France l by French

TENEES 2000, France, July PI).—Frenchman Raymond pulled away during the last ometers today to win the tage of the Tour de France ecome the bicycle race's l leader.

sle, 33, crossed the finish this mountaintop resort minutes ahead of runner-up o Menendez of Spain. De- covered the 205-kilometer from Port Bacarès to here ours 47 minutes 32 seconds. adimiro Panitza of Italy third and Dutchman Bert was fourth in the stage. was one of the toughest of ear's tour.

sle was the first Frenchman ear to wear the yellow jersey erall leader. He took the from Belgian Lucien van who appeared unable to ate in the Pyrenees the ng exploits he displayed in pine stages.



Associated Press.

SIGN OF PROGRESS—The symbol of the Olympic Games is hoisted in Velodrome.

IOC May Be Split on Solution to Taiwan Debate

From Wire Dispatches

MONTREAL, July 8.—Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, "is seeing all sorts of people," said an IOC official, in his attempt to break the deadlock with the Canadian government over the Taiwan issue. But so far, no progress has been reported and comments from Canadian officials in Ottawa suggest that Canada is prepared to risk cancellation of the Olympic Games rather than compromise in its policy of recognizing Peking as the sole government of China.

While the government is firm in its stand, the International Olympic Committee is likely to be divided over the issue of putting on the Montreal games.

IOC members said most of the 70-member committee are expected to disagree with Count Jean de Beaumont, a former vice-president, who wants the Games canceled or moved elsewhere if Taiwanese athletes are not given free and unqualified entry into Canada, and are not allowed to compete under the name of the Republic of China.

The IOC is scheduled to meet next week, before the opening of the Games on July 17.

Few members of the IOC have arrived. Killanin is waiting to consult his nine-man executive board before making any new proposal to the Canadian government.

But IOC members in Montreal indicated they would not go along with de Beaumont's views, although they strongly condemn the Canadian attitude as an attack on fundamental Olympic principles.

They argued that it was too late to move the Olympics elsewhere, and that if the Games were canceled it would permanently harm the ideals of the Olympic movement.

The IOC recognized Taiwan's National Olympic Committee as the Republic of China. Mainland China is not recognized at all, but has applied for admission to the Games. Mainland China, though, and not Taiwan, is recognized by the Canadian government.

The IOC released the text of letters between Killanin and officials of the Canadian External Affairs Ministry.

These made it clear that mainland China made a direct demand to Canada that Taiwanese athletes be banned from the country.

Mitchell Sharp, Canada's acting Secretary of State, asked Killanin that the Taiwanese compete as Formosa—as they did in the Rome Olympics of 1960.

Killanin's reply argued that the IOC, a nonpolitical organization, recognizes a national Olympic committee as representing a geographical area, without implying recognition of governments or political regimes.

The IOC also released a photocopy of a letter written by Sharp to the IOC in 1969, when Montreal was bidding for the Games. The letter said in part: "I would like to assure you that all parties representing the national Olympic committees and international sports federations recognized by the IOC will be free to enter Canada pursuant to the normal regulations."

3 Taiwanese In Montreal Despite Ban

MONTREAL, July 8 (UPI).—Three members of the Taiwan Olympic team have been in Montreal for more than a week preparing for the arrival of the main delegation and meeting no interference from Canadian government officials despite a declared ban on the Taiwanese.

The three team members, Victor Yuen, Ming Hsin tang and Thomas Hsueh, have been making preparations in the tightly-guarded Olympic village prior to the arrival of the team, which the Canadian government says it will ban as part of its diplomacy in recognizing mainland China.

Today's edition of The Gazette, one of the two morning newspapers in Montreal, headlined the story of the three members.

The trio entered Canada under visas issued by the Canadian consulate and marked "Republic of China."

The Taiwanese, who are officially recognized by the International Olympic Committee as representing China, are working out of an office in the Olympic village. A sign outside their door says: "Republic of China."

The story of the Taiwan advance team broke only hours before the main body of the Taiwan team was scheduled to arrive at Montreal despite a threat by the Ottawa government that their entry permit, issued to all members of the International Olympic Committee, would be withdrawn and the athletes and officials ordered out of the country.

Associated Press.

An armed Canadian soldier patrols Olympic village.

"In the past three years—and more—there has been the same trouble," said Tang, referring to the recognition issue. "But this time it is worse than ever before, and we feel sorry that it has to be this way."

Strong Incentive, Bulgaria Await Soviet Weightlifters

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—Soviet weightlifters are said to receive a bonus every time they break a world record.

At one time, Grigoriy Novak kept breaking the record one pound (453 grams) at a time in order to collect a bonus each time, according to Tommy Kono, the U.S. weightlifting coach.

"The government found out that in training he was lifting 16 pounds over the world record. So they suspended him from competition for a year for defrauding the government," Kono said.

Russian Vasiliy Alexeyev, the strongest man in the world from 1970 until early 1976, reportedly also followed this practice.

Like Novak, Alexeyev ran into trouble. Not with the Soviet government, however, but with Bulgaria, the world's new weightlifting power which is producing record setters by the bundle. And one super-heavyweight Hristo Plachkov, broke Alexeyev's world record total for two lifts by 16 1-2 pounds from 959 to 975 1/2, making it questionable that Alexeyev can set more records at age 34.

"At the European championships," Kono said, "Gerd Bonk (East Germany) and Plachkov had nothing to lose, while Alexeyev had everything to lose. What Russia did was drop Alexeyev out so he could concentrate on the Olympics."

Bonk, a bronze medalist at Munich, and Plachkov are co-favorites to win the gold medal at Montreal; Alexeyev still must be considered a threat.

But the Russians, who once ruled weightlifting, have been pushed aside.

"In Bulgaria, they've made a national sport of weightlifting because they've done so well in it," Kono said. "In 1964 they had nothing. They started from scratch in 1968, upset the Russians in 1972 and have been doing this quite often since.

"They screen elementary school kids to see if they're athletically inclined. The trouble is their program is so severe that lifters don't stay around long. If a guy pulls a muscle someone else is ready to move in."

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 175 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Brett, K.C.	78	320	47	114	.356
MaRae, K.C.	79	293	47	92	.314
Leflore, Det.	71	292	37	97	.332
Bostock, Minn.	83	128	27	62	.320
Carew, Minn.	77	304	48	96	.223
Munson, N.Y.	72	295	37	95	.322
Rivers, N.Y.	69	309	52	96	.317
Lynn, Bost.	67	256	32	80	.313
Staub, Det.	76	271	36	84	.310
Hargrove, Texas	72	269	51	81	.301

RUNS—Otis, K.C., 53; Rivers, N.Y., 52; White, N.Y., 51; Hargrove, Texas, 51; North, Oak., 50.

RUNS BATTED IN—Chambliss, N.Y., 58; Burroughs, Texas, 56; Mayberry, K.C., 55; Otis, K.C., 51; Munson, N.Y., 49.

HITS — Brett, K.C., 114; McRae, K.C., 92; Rivers, N.Y., 96; Carew, Minn., 96; Leflore, Det., 97.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 20; Carty, Cle., 19; Rivers, N.Y., 18; Otis, K.C., 18, Hargrove, Texas, 18.

TRIPLES — Brett, K.C., 8; Garner, Oak., 8; Leflore, Det., 6.

HOME RUNS—Bando, Oak., 18; Hendrick, Cle., 15; Yastrzemski, Bost., 14; May, Balt., 12; Rice, Bost., 12.

STOLEN BASES — Patek, K.C., 37; North, Oak., 37; Baylor, Oak., 35; Carew, Minn., 32; Leflore, Det., 26; Campaneris, Oak., 26.

PITCHING (7 decisions) — Garland, Balt., 5-1, .900, 2.04; Pidrych, Det., 9-1, .900, 1.85; Bird, K.C., 9-1, .900, 2.86; Campbell, Minn., 9-2, .818, 3.10; Kern, Cle., 6-2, .750, 2.22; Tuckovich, Chi., 6-2, .750, 3.92; Leonard, K.C., 8-3, .727, 3.07; Singer, Minn., 8-3, .727, 2.56.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 154; Tanana, Cal., 126; Blyleven, Texas, 117; Jenkins, Bost., 101, Hunter, N.Y., 95.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 175 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Oliver, Pitts.	69	281	47	102	.363
Crawford, St. L.	64	219	31	75	.342
McBride, St. L.	52	199	29	68	.342
Robinson, Pitts.	55	190	28	64	.337
Foster, Cin.	72	287	45	96	.334
Griffey, Cin.	76	287	54	96	.334
Rose, Cin.	82	332	72	111	.334
Morgan, Cin.	67	213	61	71	.333
Cey, L.A.	72	261	40	84	.322
Maddox, Phila.	70	252	41	81	.321

RUNS—Rose, Cin., 72; Griffey, Cin., 64; Schmidt, Phil., 63; Morgan, Cin., 61; Monday, Chi., 60.

RUNS BATTED IN—Foster, Cin., 49; Kingman, N.Y., 46; Morgan, Cin., 60; Schmidt, Phil., 59; Perez, Cin., 55.

HITS — Rose, Cin., 111; Montanez, Atlanta, 103; Buckner, L.A., 103; Oliver, Pitts., 102; Garvey, L.A., 101.

DOUBLES—Madlock, Chi., 31; Maddox, Phil., 20; Zisk, Pitts., 20; Simmons, St. L., 19; Montanez, Atlanta, 19; Winfield, S.D., 19.

TRIPLES—Cash, Phil., 8; Tyson, St. L., 8; Geronimo, Cin., 8; Parker, Pitts., 7; Metzger, Houst., 6; Davis, S.D., 6.

HOME RUNS — Kingman, N.Y., 27; Schmidt, Phil., 22; Foster, Cin., 17; Monday, Chi., 14; Morgan, Cin., 14; Cedeno, Houst., 14.

STOLEN BASES—Cedeno, Houst., 27; Brock, St. L., 26; Morgan, Cin., 22; Lopes, L.A., 22; Taveras, Pitts., 22; Griffey, Cin., 22.

PITCHING (7 decisions) — Rhoden, LA., 8-0, 1.000, 2.76; Jones, S.D., 15-7, .833, 2.51; Matlack, N.Y., 10-2, .833, 2.46; Alcala, Cin., 7-2, .778, 4.82; Norman, Cin., 8-2, .750, 3.09; Carlton, Phil., 8-3, .727, 3.89; Kaat, Phil., 8-3, .727, 3.13; Demery, Pitts., 5-2, .714, 4.23.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 119; Messersmith, Atl., 102; Richard, Hous., 100; P. Neikro, Atlanta, 91; Montefusco, S.F., 88.

Streak at 4 Straight

Losing String Doesn't Worry Phils

PHILADELPHIA, July 8 (UPI).—The Philadelphia Phillies have lost four straight games for the first time this season but second-baseman Dave Cash doesn't sound too concerned.

"There's nothing to worry about," Cash said after the Los Angeles Dodgers completed a three-game sweep of the Phillies last night with a 6-5 victory. "Its just one of those things. They (other teams) have to catch us."

The loss cut the Phillies' margin over second-place Pittsburgh in the National League East to eight games.

Starter Jim Kaat took the defeat philosophically.

"You got to take the bitter with the sweet," said Kaat. "That shows the kind of club we have when we make a few errors and the people can't believe it."

Probably the most bitter part of the loss was that the Phillies had a 5-2 lead in the sixth. The Dodgers won the game by rallying for three runs in the seventh inning.

Steve Yeager walked to open the inning, then pinch-hitter Lee Lacy, batting for winning pitcher Don Sutton, doubled to knock out Kaat. Dave Lopes singled off loser Ron Reed, 6-3, to score Yeager and Lacy scored the tying run on Steve Garvey's sacrifice fly. Lopes then came in with the game-winning run when third-baseman Mike Schmidt threw wildly on Ron Cey's grounder.

Reds 4, Expos 3

At Montreal, Cesar Geronimo tripled home two runs to tie the score, then tallied the winning run on a sacrifice fly by Mike Lum in the ninth inning to give Cincinnati a 4-3 victory over the Expos. The Reds were trailing, 3-1, when Joe Morgan and Dan Driessen singled off Expos' loser Steve Rogers to start the rally. Geronimo tripled home both runners and Lum followed with a sacrifice fly to left field off reliever Dale Murray to score Geronimo.

Pirates 9, Braves 7

At Atlanta, Manny Sanguillen belted his first home run of the season to climax a four-run fourth inning which sent Pittsburgh off to a 9-7 victory over the Braves. Sanguillen's homer, a two-run shot, came after Bill Robinson singled home a run in the fourth and Richie Zisk knocked in another with an infield out. The Pirates then added three more runs in the sixth—two of them on a double by Rennie Stennett, who had three hits in the game.

Mets 12, Astros 4

At Houston, John Milner's three RBI sparked New York to six runs in the first innings and left-hander Jerry Koosman benefited from a 20-hit barrage to win his ninth game, a 12-4 decision over the Astros.

Giants 3, Cardinals 2

At St. Louis, Darrell Evans homered to break a 2-2 tie in the ninth inning and lift San Francisco to a 3-2 victory over the Cardinals. Evans' homer, his sixth, came off loser Lynn McGlothen, now 7-8.

Twins 8, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Mike Cubbage hit the second grand-slam homer of his career to lead Minnesota to an 8-2 triumph over the Brewers. Cubbage's blast, his first homer this season and only the fifth of his big league career, came off Bill Castro and capped a five-run eighth inning that boosted Minnesota to a 6-1 lead. Butch Wynegar also singled home a run for Minnesota during the eighth and singled home another run in the ninth.

Angels 2, Indians 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Bobby Bonds belted a homer and double to drive in both runs and Nolan Ryan hurled a five-hitter for his 26th career shutout in a 2-0 triumph by the Angels over Cleveland. Ryan, the American League's strikeout leader, fanned 10 to increase his season's total to 154 in 133 1/3 innings. The California right-hander walked five but stranded runners in improving his record to 7-9. It was also the fifth time this season Ryan struck out 10 or more batters in a game.

Tigers 2, Rangers 1

At Arlington, Texas, Bert Blyleven hit two consecutive batters with none out in the eighth inning to force in a run and Rusty Staub drove in another with a sacrifice fly in a 2-1 victory by Detroit over the Rangers.

Royals 2, Yankees 1

At New York, Amos Otis' sacrifice fly with one out in the ninth inning drove in Frank White with the winning run and enabled Kansas City to score a 2-1 victory over Catfish Hunter and the Yankees. White opened the ninth with a single, stole second and went to third when shortstop Mickey Klutts, playing his first major league game, failed to hold Thurman Munson's throw on the theft. Al Cowens fouled out, but Otis then delivered his sacrifice fly to drive in the decisive run.

A's 5, Orioles 3

At Oakland, Calif., Sal Bando drove in two runs with a single and sacrifice fly in leading the A's to a 5-3 victory over Baltimore. It was Oakland's fourth straight victory, the club's longest winning streak of the season, and it put the A's one game over .500.

Rollie Fingers pitched 2 2/3 innings of shutout relief to gain credit for his 12th save, while the victory went to starter Paul Mitchell, who gave up the Baltimore runs in 6 1/3 innings.

A double by Don Baylor drove in Oakland's first run in the first inning and the A's added three more in the fifth on consecutive singles by Bert Campaneris, Baylor, Joe Rudi, Bando and Gene Tenace. Campaneris and Baylor each had three hits.

Reds Lead NL All-Stars

NEW YORK, July 8 (UPI).—Joe Morgan, last season's Most Valuable Player, heads a list of five players from the world champion Cincinnati Reds in the starting lineup representing the National League in the 47th All-Star Game at Philadelphia Tuesday night.

Morgan, who emerged as the top vote-getter in both leagues with 3,079,082, was named today as the NL's starting second baseman for the fifth straight year, according to the final official figures of fan balloting released by the baseball commissioner's office.

Morgan will be joined by teammates Pete Rose at third base, Dave Concepcion at shortstop, Johnny Bench at catcher and George Foster in the outfield in the starting lineup.

Others named to the starting unit are first-baseman Steve Garvey of Los Angeles and outfielders Greg Luzinski of Philadelphia and Dave Kingman of New York.

Morgan, Bench, Rose, Concepcion and Garvey were starters in last year's All-Star Game. Bench, although not enjoying one of his better seasons, will be the starting catcher for the eighth straight year.

Rose, a starter in the outfield for the last three years, joins Stan Musial and Hank Aaron as the only players in the history of the All-Star Game to start at four different positions. He previously started at second base, left field and right field.

The closest balloting in the NL vote was at shortstop where Concepcion narrowly outpolled Larry Bowa of Philadelphia, 2,130,721 votes to 1,941,092. Luzinski emerged as the top vote-getter among the outfielders with 1,946,379, with Kingman edging Bake McBride of St. Louis for the No. 3 outfield berth.

Lynn Gains Star Status

NEW YORK, July 8 (UPI).—American League Most Valuable Player Fred Lynn heads a group of six first-time starters on the AL all-star team, commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced yesterday.

Lynn was the top American League vote getter with 2,953,664 and joins other first-time AL selections Ron Leflore and Rusty Staub of Detroit in the outfield.

Thurman Munson was named the catcher in the closest race—by 65,702 votes over Carlton Fisk of Boston—with Rod Carew of Minnesota at first base, Bobby Grich of Baltimore at second, Toby Harrah of Texas at shortstop and George Brett of Kansas City at third.

It was Carew's 10th selection to a starting all-star berth and he earned it with 1,770,893 votes to beat Boston's Carl Yastrzemski by more than 300,000.

The only other player with American League all-star experience is Grich, who started at shortstop in 1972 when Luis Aparicio came up lame. Grich was named as an alternate in 1974 and is the first player other than Carew to be named to start at second since Bobby Knoop of California in 1966.

Grich was voted his position over Willie Randolph of the New York Yankees, the first rookie ever to appear on the punch card ballots. Randolph polled 1,582,156 votes, with Boston's Denny Doyle third at 1,249,766.

Staub, who was acquired by the Tigers during the off-season for Mickey Lolich, will be making his sixth all-star appearance but his first as an American Leaguer, having been named to five National League all-star teams during his 13-year career. He finished third in the outfield voting behind Lynn and Leflore with 1,573,703.

Leflore gained the national spotlight during May when he fashioned a 31-game hitting streak, the longest for an American Leaguer in more than 25 years. Leflore is in just his second full season with Detroit after being discovered by then Tigers' manager Billy Martin in a Michigan prison.

Harrah won in a tight four-man race over Mark Belanger, Fred Patek and Robin Yount, polling 1,481,346 votes to 1,233,755 for Belanger. Patek finished with 1,160,094 and Yount with 1,028,183. Harrah was named to the all-star team one time previously, in 1972, but was replaced because of an injury.

Shorter Drops Out Of Olympic 10,000

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., July 8 (UPI).—U.S. Olympic track and field coach Sam Bell said yesterday that Frank Shorter, gold medalist in the marathon at Munich in 1972, will not compete in the 1,000 meters in the Montreal Olympics.

Bell said Shorter felt "tired and sore" after Olympic trials in Eugene, Ore., and decided not to run in the 10,000 meters after weekend discussions with U.S. track and field officials. Shorter, 28, also qualified in the marathon and still plans to compete in that event. He will be replaced in the 10,000 meters by Ed Mendoza.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pgh ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
..... 000 001 22x—10 10 0
Reuschel, Spillner (5), Tomlin (7), (8) and Kendall; R. Reuschel and Swisher. L—Freisleben (3-3). HR—Tyrlle (2d), Swisher (3d).
Pgh ..... 100 402 010—8 12 2
..... 200 002 030—7 11 0
Demery (3), Hernandez (9), (9) and Sanguillen; Ruthven, Hanson (6), Beard (6), Marshall (8) Williams. W—Reuss (8-5). L—Hanson (10-8). HR—Sanguillen (13th), Tyrlle (11th).
atl ..... 000 000 102—3 10 1
sl ..... 100 020 000—3 7 0
Alcalk (6), Hinton (8), Mc- (9) and Plummer, Bench (9); Murray (9) and Fiota. W— (1-1). L—Rogers (3-7). HR— en (5th).
geles ..... 000 201 300—6 8 0
phia ..... 010 130 000—5 8 0
s, Hough (7) and Yeager; Reed (7), McGraw (9) and W—Sutton (8-8). L—Reed HR—Cey (12th).
ancisco ..... 020 000 001—3 7 2
wis ..... 100 010 000—2 6 0
ffusco, Lavelle (8) and Hill; ton (7-8) and Simmons. W— (4-4). HR—Evans (6th).
York ..... 241 002 002—12 22 1
..... 000 100 020—3 11 3
man, Sanders (7) and Grote, Hodges (9); Andujar, Siebert (3), Griffin (5), Rhoden (7) and Juzz. W—Koosman (9-5). L—Andujar (4-6).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 020 000 010—3 6 1
Boston ..... 100 001 001—3 8 0
Johnson, Hamilton (10) and Bedan; Pole, Willoughby (9) and Montgomery, Fisk (9). W—Johnson (7-7). L—Willoughby (2-5).
Detroit ..... 000 000 020—2 8 1
Texas ..... 000 000 001—1 7 2
Lemanczyk, Miller (7), Grilli (8) and Wockenfuss; Blyleven (8-10) and Sundberg. W—Miller (1-4).
Kansas City ... 000 000 011—2 5 2
New York ..... 000 000 010—1 5 1
Hassler, Littell (8), Mingori (9) and Martinez; Hunter (10-8) and Munson. W—Littell (5-3). HR—McRae (4th).
Minnesota ..... 200 000 051—8 16 1
Milwaukee ..... 000 100 010—2 4 3
Singer, Campbell (8) and Wynegar; Augustine, Castro (8), Rodriguez (9) and Moore, Porter. W—Singer (9-5). L—Augustine (2-6). HR—Cubbage (13th).
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
California ..... 101 000 00x—2 6 0
Waits, Laroche (7) and Ashby; Ryan (7-9) and Eichelberger. L—Waits (12-4). HR—Bonds (10th).
Baltimore ..... 001 000 200—3 10 1
Oakland ..... 100 020 10x—5 11 1
Cuellar, Pagan (8) and Dempsey; Mitchell, Fingers (7) and Newman. W—Mitchell (4-3). L—Cuellar (4-10).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	52	28	.675	—
Pittsburgh	44	33	.571	8
New York	44	40	.524	11 1/2
St. Louis	34	45	.430	18
Chicago	34	46	.425	19 1/2
Montreal	25	48	.342	25

Western Division

Cincinnati	51	27	.622	—
Los Angeles	45	37	.554	5 1/2
San Diego	43	40	.518	8
Atlanta	38	43	.469	12 1/2
Houston	38	44	.463	13
San Francisco	34	50	.405	18

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 10, San Diego 0.
Pittsburgh 9, Atlanta 7.
Los Angeles 6, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 4, Montreal 3.
San Francisco 3, St. Louis 2.
New York 12, Houston 4.

Thursday's Games

New York at Atlanta, n.
Montreal at Houston, n
(Only games scheduled)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	47	30	.610	—
Boston	35	33	.500	8 1/2
Cleveland	38	35	.500	8 1/2
Detroit	37	39	.487	9 1/2
Baltimore	36	42	.462	11 1/2
Milwaukee	29	44	.397	16

Western Division

Kansas City	48	30	.620	—
Texas	44	33	.571	4
Oakland	41	40	.506	9
Minnesota	37	42	.486	12
Chicago	36	42	.462	12 1/2
California	35	49	.417	15 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 6, Boston 3.
Kansas City 2, New York 1.
Minnesota 8, Milwaukee 2.
Detroit 2, Texas 1.
California 2, Cleveland 0.
Oakland 5, Baltimore 2.

Thursday's Games

Baltimore at Oakland, n.
Texas at Milwaukee, n.
Minnesota at Boston, n.
Chicago at New York, n.
(Only games scheduled)

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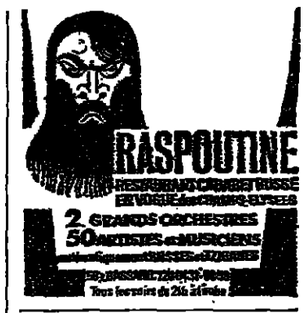
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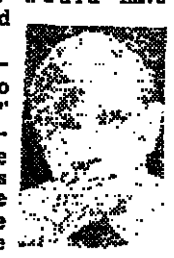
Observer

'To Hell With It'

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—If Lyndon Johnson had said, "To hell with it," when his advisers urged him to make war in Vietnam in 1965, he would not have had to resign in 1968 and, with a united party behind him, he would have been re-elected through 1972.



Baker

If Richard Nixon had said, "To hell with it," when Daniel Ellsberg leaked the Pentagon papers to the press, he would not have established the White House "plumbers" to stop leakage, and McCord and Liddy would not have gone to the Watergate.

If McCord and Liddy at dinner that evening had said, "To hell with it—let's have another lobster and go home," they would not have been arrested later that night and Woodward and Bernstein would still be two struggling reporters.

If Nixon had said, "To hell with it" when somebody told him he should tape all his conversations for history, he would now be the president preparing to introduce the next Republican candidate at the convention in Kansas City next month.

If Spiro Agnew had said, "To hell with it," when somebody told him he could save a few dollars by shaving his income-tax return, he would be the candidate President Nixon was preparing to introduce.

If Hubert Humphrey had said, "To hell with it," when Johnson said he would have to support the Vietnam war in his 1968 campaign, he might now be finishing his second term in the White House.

If Sen. Edward Kennedy had said, "To hell with it," when his friends invited him to a barbecue at Chappaquiddick, Jimmy Carter would still be in the peanut business.

The possibilities multiply.

If President Ford had said, "To hell with it," when he was asked what he was going to do about pardoning Richard Nixon, his popularity polls might still be so high that Ronald Reagan would still be in the newspaper-column business.

If Senator Muskie had said, "To hell with it," when someone asked him what he thought of the Manchester Union leader in 1972, he might have won enough New Hampshire votes in the primary to satisfy the press's definition of victory, gone on to the Democratic nomination, defeated Nixon and now be preparing his campaign for a second term.

If George McGovern had said, "To hell with it," when he felt the impulse to choose a fresh, unknown politician like Senator Eagleton for the vice-presidential nomination, he might have survived to run again and Jimmy Carter would not have carried South Dakota.

If Richard Nixon had said, "To hell with it," when tempted to lie about the Watergate break-in, and . . .

If Lyndon Johnson had said, "To hell with it, I'm the war candidate," instead of attacking Barry Goldwater as the war candidate in 1964, and . . .

If John F. Kennedy had said, "To hell with it," when urged to represent himself as the ideal American husband, and . . .

If Henry Kissinger had said, "To hell with it," when somebody asked him to conceal the news that the Nixon-Kissinger policy required a four-year extension of Asian warfare, and . . .

If presidents for generations back had said, "To hell with it," when the FBI and later the CIA came to them and said, "Guess what amusing, yet useful, criminal tasks we can secretly perform for you" . . .

If all these things, what? When Jimmy Carter started campaigning by promising he would never tell a lie, everybody would have said he was some kind of nut, that's what. We would all be desperate for something fresher than another disillusioning teller of political truths—perhaps for someone who promised to ease the nation's trials with the occasional balm of mendacity.

But this is Carter's hour. It has taken all those men all those years of refusing to say, "To hell with it," to make him possible. There is a small lesson for him here. He is not the sort of man to say, "To hell with it," to anything, of course, but "To heck with it" will do just as well.

A Master Cooper Finally Finds Work to Do

By Shawn G. Kennedy

SMITHTOWN, N.Y. (NYT).—"Mister, you're about 100 years too late a job in your trade." That is what one unemployment officer told Edward White, a master cooper, in 1962.

Fresh from Ireland with a six-year apprenticeship in his craft to his credit, his certificate from the Dublin Operative Coopers Society under his arm and his father's tools with him, the 22-year-old barrel maker thought his experience and credentials would open the door to any cooperage in the United States.

"I had no idea that there were no cooperages left in the United States and that machines had taken over all the barrel making and repairing in this country," he said, his words still tinged with a brogue after 14 years on Long Island.

"Coopering is still a thriving trade in Europe, and I had trained in that trade since I was a child," White added.

But until last September, when he opened a cooperage in an old carriage house on Main Street here, coopering was only an avocation for him. For in recent years he has supported his family by working as a carpenter, mechanic and for a time with a carpet-laying business he owned.

But it wasn't a sudden demand for handcrafted barrels that put Edward White back to work in the trade that had been his family's business for seven generations.

Spurred by local wine hobbyists' demands for small, nailless wine barrels and the home horticulturalists' craving for watertight wooden planters, White decided last fall to go back into the trade. He is, he believes, the only master cooper in this part of the country.

And of course the Bicentennial bonanza hasn't hurt business any, he'll admit. His shop is fairly littered with colonial-styled butterchurns, washtubs and sap buckets, all popular right now.

Though barrel making commands the smallest segment of his business now, White demonstrated his craft one morning recently, using the same techniques employed in Ireland for centuries.

The smell of old bourbon barrels (White uses the staves from those seasoned barrels for small wine barrels), freshly lumbered cedar and the river rushes that are used as caulking permeated the air. The only sounds in the dark, cool shop were made as the wood met the cooper's tools.

A true master cooper, White explained as he worked, uses no measuring equipment in making his barrels. He depends on his eye and master hoop to guide him. Nor does he rely on nails or glue to hold his work together.

There are two basic types of handmade barrels: the slack barrel, traditionally used for storing dry goods such as nails or crackers, and the tight barrel, which should be sound enough to hold liquid without leakage.

"There's more of an art, more of a challenge to making the tight barrel," the short, stocky cooper said. "They take about two and a half hours to make—beginning to end—whereas the slack barrels can be made in about a half hour's time."

To begin, White selected 18 staves and shaved the inside of each one on a special cooper's horse. Next he lined up the curved staves within the master hoop for this particular sized barrel.

Then the circle of staves is set over a small fire and the staves are wet with water-soaked burlap sacks and left to steam over the fire for an hour or so. Next the buckled ring of staves is put on a windlass, a taut rope on a framework with a cranking wheel at one end.

The rope on the windlass goes around the staves and with the cranking wheel the cooper draws the staves as close together as possible. At this point the other hoops are dropped over the staves and the form begins to take its barrel-like shape.

Each end of the barrel is beveled (the inside cut on an angle) and grooved to hold the top and bottom pieces.

To make the heads (there is no true top or bottom for a wine barrel, the cooper explained) three or four short, wooden planks are rounded off to form a circle and then dropped onto the barrel. Then the rushes are forced into the cracks in each head and between the staves and a hole is drilled.

If the barrel passes the test for watertightness, the cooper signs his work.

Karl Thomas, 27, shows off his liferaft in Rotterdam. He was forced to ditch off the U.S. Atlantic coast when gales hit his balloon. AP.

PEOPLE: Balloonist Thomas Ashore: Tells of Mishap, Rescue

Balloonist Karl Thomas, 27, arrived in Rotterdam Thursday aboard the Soviet cargo ship which rescued him after four days in a rubber raft off the U.S. coast. "I couldn't have planned to pick a better ship," he declared. On hand to welcome him were his wife of two months, Michele, and his mother, Ruth Thomas of Wiesbaden, West Germany. Thomas is a German-born naturalized U.S. citizen.

Two days after lift-off in Lakehurst, N.J., he was forced to abandon his hopes of being the first to make a transatlantic balloon crossing. His balloon, the Spirit of '76, ran into a gale and as the gondola dipped to within 20 feet of the sea, his lifeboat was ejected along with his parachute. Then the wind lifted the balloon and "I decided to go over the side. I had to swim about 200 yards to get to the raft and in those huge waves that was one of my life's worst experiences."

Four days later, a wave capsized his raft, pitching him into the sea. "I looked up and there was a boat coming up from behind. Someone shouted, 'Who are you?' But I was afraid to tell him I was American until I was aboard."

The Dekabrist skipper, Vladimir Egorov, said that the waves were "very high. We maneuvered to within 300 meters to shield the raft from the high winds, then shot over a lifeline to him." Dekabrist's second mate Leon Siwnikov, 36, set out in a li[...] boat and picked Thomas up. [...] was hauled aboard by the scr[...] of my neck." The ship's doc[...] treated him for bruises a[...] cracked ribs but by the ti[...] Thomas got to Holland he w[...] well enough to be playing vol[...] ball with the crew.

* * *

Soviet actress Zoya Fyodorova is seeking an extension of h[...] three-month visa so that she c[...] stay with her daughter, Victor[...] Pouy, a little longer. Miss F[...] dorova went to the United Stat[...] from Moscow in the spring to [...] with the daughter, whose fath[...] is Adm. (ret.) Jackson Tate, wh[...] the Pouys' child was born. E[...] son-in-law, Fred Pouy, said th[...] Miss Fyodorova does not want [...] remain in the United States pe[...] manently.

* * *

A nine-man, two-woman tea[...] will make an assault on Mou[...] Everest. This will be the fi[...] American attempt in 13 years [...] climb the highest mountain [...] the world. The climbers expect [...] arrive in Katmandu July 28. The[...] effort will be filmed by a spec[...] crew from the CBS-TV networ[...] which is picking up part of t[...] bill, estimated at about $200.0[...]

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

Another Jack the Ripper Theory: Coverup for Royal Scandal

By Graham D. Heathcote

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—Jack the Ripper, the slayer of harlots in the London of gas lamps and hansom cabs, was alleged in a book published today to be not one but three people.

Journalist Stephen Knight, in a new book on the murders which brought terror to the East End in 1888, names the trio as Queen Victoria's physician Sir William Gull, a coachman John Netley and the painter Walter Sickert.

Knight says four of the murdered women were killed to shut their mouths when they attempted to blackmail the government. The fifth was murdered by mistake.

He asserts that the scandal covered up was that Victoria's grandson, Albert, Duke of Clarence, had secretly married a shopgirl and artist's model named Annie Crook and fathered her child.

Knight's book "Jack the Ripper—The Final Solution" (George Harrap, £4.50) is the latest of many attempts to solve the murders.

Knight, however, says he is the first to examine Home Office and Scotland Yard files on the murders, when they became available under a change of official policy on access to state papers.

Following clues in the files, Knight interviewed artist Joseph Sickert who said his painter father confessed part of the story to him before his death in 1942 at the age of 82.

This is the essence of Knight's book:

Princess Alexandra, the Danish wife of Edward, Prince of Wales —later King Edward VII—asked Walter Sickert to give her son Albert tuition in art. Sickert's father and grandfather had been artists to the royal court of Denmark. Albert paid quiet visits to Sickert's rooms on Cleveland Street, behind the present-day Tottenham Court Road. Albert's coachman on the visits was John Netley.

Soon after, Albert met Annie Crook. She had a daughter, Alice Margaret, born on April 18, 1885. Sickert asked Mary Kelly, who lived in Cleveland Street, to look after the child.

Albert went through a secret Catholic wedding ceremony with Miss Crook, news of which leaked to the government. Queen Victoria ordered Salisbury to end the affair and hush up her grandson's part in it.

Salisbury raided Cleveland Street in 1888. The duke was taken back to the palace and kept under strict supervision. Miss Crook was driven to Guy's Hospital, held there for 156 days and then certified insane by Sir William Gull. She died in an asylum.

Mary Kelly escaped, later sending the child back to Sickert.

The situation seemed to cool, until Miss Kelly talked to three street walkers in the East End—Mary Ann Nicholls, Annie Chapman and Elizabeth Stride. They sent a blackmail note to the authorities.

By November, 1888, all four women were dead, along with Catherine Eddowes, who sometimes went by the name of Mary Kelly. She was killed in error.

Coachman Netley tracked down the women. Gull and Sickert picked them up in the streets and lured them to Netley's coach, where they were fed poisoned grapes and then had their throats cut.

Gull dropped out of society immediately after the murders and was certified as dying of cerebral hemorrhage in 1890. Netley died in 1903, run over by his own coach in Regent's Park.

Walter Sickert took the duke's daughter as his ward. She later became his mistress and bore him a son—Joseph Sickert.

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